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(Section of the Communist International)

America's Only Working Class Daily Newspaper

WEATHER: Rain.

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NAZI PRESS SOUNDS LYNCH CALL AGAINST DIMITROFF, TORGLER; MASS AT GERMAN CONSULATE TOMORROW! FIGHT NAZI MURDERS!

Minnesota Jobless Demand Relief From Floor of Legislature

Farm-Labor Governor Leaves Insurance Out of Message

ST. PAUL, Minn., Dec. 17.—A delegation of unemployed forced the state legislature to grant them the rostrum Monday afternoon to present relief demands, following the meeting of the state Unemployed Conference here on Sunday. The delegation of ten was led by Pete Sjodin, chairman, a former member of the Farmer Labor Party, and recently their candidate for alderman in Minneapolis.

The delegates in presenting their demands, exposed the hypocritical promises of the Farmer Labor legislators, and pointed out how the Farmer Labor Governor Olson's message to the legislature even abandoned a pretense to favor unemployment insurance, which was not even mentioned in his message.

Smarting under the exposure of the delegation of unemployed workers, the Farmer-Labor representative Bennett finally offered to introduce the entire relief program of the delegation in the form of bills, if they were drawn up in legal form. Representatives of the unemployed are meeting some time this week with Attorney-General Peterson to formulate their demands in the form of legal bills, which will then be introduced into the Legislature by Representative Bennett. An open hearing on the bills will be held by the Legislature Monday night, Dec. 18th.

The first bill that will be introduced into the State Legislature, will be the Workers Unemployment Insurance Bill.

The State Unemployed Conference which met on Sunday and elected the delegation of ten, was called by the Unemployed Councils. Seventy delegates attended, representing 42 organizations. The session of the legislature now in session was called as a special session on liquor control and unemployment relief.

Newark Fails to Pay $360,000 in Salaries

NEWARK, N. J.—City employees yesterday failed to get their semi-monthly pay, amounting to $360,000. In order to speed up tax collections to meet budget expenditures, 127,000 tax bills for 1934 have been sent out to cover the first two quarters of the year. This is the first time the period has been divided quarterly.

Rail Firemen Vote for Unemployment Insurance Measure

More Lodges Expected to Give Support to Workers' Bill

By a Railroad Worker Correspondent

BELLINGHAM, Wash.—At the last regular meeting on Sunday, Dec. 3, of Lodge No. 501, Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, at Everett, Wash., the lodge unanimously endorsed the Workers Non-Contributory Unemployment and Social Insurance Bill. This is the first lodge of the firemen in the Northwest to endorse the workers' bill, but it will be followed by many more of the Brotherhood lodges.

Lodge No. 501 is the lodge where the majority of the firemen on the Spokane Division of the Great Northern belong. The lodge secretary was instructed to write Senators Dill and Bone and Congressman Waligren of their action, demanding their support for the Workers' Non-Contributory Unemployment and Social Insurance Bill.

CWA Men Apply to Charity for Aid; Salaries Held Up

Bronx Relief Workers Form Group, Demand 2 Wks. Back Pay

NEW YORK.—Declaring that Saturday was, "the worst day in the four years of the crisis," Mrs. Kathleen Wehrbein, head of the Queens Welfare Society, with nine branch offices, added that "a thousand persons, most of them family heads, who have been without pay for ten days, have registered with out various officer."

Hundreds of families have been left without any funds either from the Relief Bureau or the C. W. A. due to the red tape in paying off the relief workers.

At a meeting of 250 Bronx Relief workers held last Friday at the Herman Ridder Junior High School, representing 16 jobs, a delegation was elected to see Travis Whitney, City C. W. A. head, to demand two weeks back pay owed them. One hundred and sixteen joined a Relief Workers organization and an executive committee of 22 representing all the jobs was elected.

The workers decided to go back to the jobs and speak to the workers awaiting the statement given the delegation by Whitney. If the money is not paid them immediately, the workers will be called together to plan action.

Lynched Negro Was Kidnapped from His Home in Nashville

U. S. Gov't, Hunting Kidnappers of Rich Men, Unconcerned

COLUMBIA, Tenn., Dec. 17.—Cord Cheek, 18-year-old Negro youth, lynched near here on Friday night, had been abducted from the home of relatives in Nashville soon after his release from jail upon the grand jury's failure to indict him for an alleged attack on a white girl, when the frame-up nature of the charge became so obvious that the lynch courts had to release their intended victim.

Cheek's body was found hanging from a cedar tree limb in the Glendale section. His body had been riddled by bullets. A deep gash in the head and fine gravel in his clothing indicated that he had been dragged over the road behind an automobile in the fiendish manner of the lynching of George Armwood in Princess Anne, Maryland, on Oct. 18.

Military Expert to Be N. Y. Police Head

NEW YORK.—Major General John F. O'Ryan, Mayor LaGuardia's choice for police commissioner of this city, is a military commander with wide experience in the army and national guard.

O'Ryan, who will take office after Jan. 1, was chosen Saturday as the first military man to head the police department in years by LaGuardia, who is himself an army major.

2 Scottsboro Boys Sent to Death Cells

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Dec. 17.—Heywood Patterson and Clarence Norris, two of the Scottsboro boys sentenced by the Decatur lynch court to burn on Feb. 2, were removed yesterday to Kilby Prison, Montgomery, Ala., where they will again be lodged in the death house, despite announcement of appeal by the International Labor Defense against the lynch verdict.

Reichstag Trial News Crowds Out "Appeal"; But Rush Funds Now!

Due to the amount of space occupied today by news of the Reichstag Trial, the appeal usually carried, urging workers to contribute to the $40,000 campaign has been omitted. Funds, however, are needed quickly. Rush your contributions and collections.

Saturday's receipts	$ 401.15
Previous total	35,728.47
Total to date	$36,129.62

Weirton Workers Protest Co, Union Vote as "Hitlerism"

Bosses Force Men to Vote by Threats of Firing

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Dec. 17.—Weirton Steel Co. workers, forced by terror, threats of discharge and bribery to vote in the company union elections held Saturday, involving around 14,000 workers, showed that they fully understood the fascist nature of the attack against them when hundreds of them in protest wrote the words "Hitler" and "Hitlerism" on their ballots as a protest against the betrayal of the N. R. A.

For weeks before the company union elections were held, the company had organized all its foremen, managers, superintendents and stool pigeons to threaten the workers. At the same time, workers were invited to Mr. Weir's exclusive country club, bribed with beer, cheese, cigars and promises by the company officials.

Just before the company union voting began, a group of union men were called into the steel company's office. They were showed letters from customers stating that if the company union elections did not go through, orders for steel would be cancelled. The men were told, if the company union was not maintained, they would be fired. They were then told to go out and inform the rest of the workers about this threat.

Hundreds of affidavits have been signed by Weirton Steel Co. workers telling of threats made against them if they tried to buck the company union elections. One worker had his wrist fractured, when he tried to run away from a foreman who was intimidating him into voting in the company union elections.

The voting took place on the day

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Street Fighting in Havana; Paper Burned

HAVANA, Cuba, Dec. 17.—The newspaper offices of El Pais were burned by a crowd here. Much shooting is going on in the streets. Hundreds of shots have been fired in a number of different sections of the city. Details of the fight have not yet been received.

Thirty-Five Workers Sentenced by Nazis to Die by Axe-Blow

BERLIN, Dec. 14.—Forty-two revolutionary workers have been sentenced to die at the hands of the executioner in the time since Hitler came into power. . . . .

Six have already been executed by the Fascist axe, including the Altona Communists, Luetigens, Mueller, Woiff, Teseh and Volk.

Thirty-five other working class prisoners all await execution, to be carried out within the coming months. These workers are being tortured in their cells while they are awaiting the Nazi axe.

Auto Workers from 48 Organizations Unite for Action

Broad Conference With 224 Delegates, for Unity

By A. B. MAGIL

DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 17.—Two hundred and twenty-four delegates from 48 organizations and various shop groups are now meeting in the United Front Auto Workers Conference at Finnish Hall to hammer out a united action program.

The conference is larger and more representative than was expected. Besides the Auto Workers Union, the Michigan Chamber of Labor led by Socialists have a large delegation and also members of the Mechanics Educational Society, the A. F. of L. Auto Union and the I.W.W. are represented. Besides Detroit, Pontiac, Flint, Grand Rapids and Berkley are represented. Kay, president of the Michigan Chamber of Labor, was elected chairman; Cliff, president of the Auto Workers Union, vice-chairman; Barnes of the Pontiac Chamber of Labor, secretary.

The main report of Phil Raymond, secretary of the Auto Workers Union, traced the developments since the last united front conference in January and showed the significance of the strike movement in the auto industry and the strike-breaking role of the N.R.A. He stressed the building of department and shop committees, the need of united action to defeat the boss' program and improve conditions, and the building of one industrial union.

A spirited discussion is now going on. The sentiment of the conference was demonstrated by the big ovation at the statement of a Flint tool and die striker. "It is impossible to conduct a successful tool and die-makers strike without the production workers." The discussion is centering on the action program. An action committee is to be set up.

Aircraft Strikers Win Partial Gains

Go Back to Work to Strengthen Union

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Dec. 17.—As a result of the rejection of the company's terms and the determination of the Sikorsky strikers to continue the strike and spread it if possible to Hartford, the company was forced to grant a partial victory, and the workers went back to work at the Sikorsky Aviation Corporation under the following terms. 1. All the strikers to be taken back—no discrimination; 2. Recognition of the shop committee; 3. Wage increase to be given Jan. 15; 4. Settlement in writing and signed by company officials.

The men know that their task is from now on to see that this agreement is enforced and to strengthen their organization. They have decided to continue in the Aeronautical union and to fight for a national industrial aircraft union.

The Sikorsky strikers are disillusioned with the N.R.A. and the A. F. of L. officials and have invited Sam Krieger, the T.U.U.L. organizer, to attend and address their next regular meeting. The "Red Scare" don't frighten them and they are convinced that they have more to fear from the White Guard scabs and the A. F. of L. officials and the N.R.A. boards than from the "left wing" organizers.

Largest U. S. Pacificist Group Splits; J. B. Matthews Ousted

Matthews' Stirring Statement Scores Role of Fellowship as Preserving War-Making Capitalist Rule

NEW YORK.—A split took place in the National Council of the Fellowship of Reconciliation at its last meeting, when J. B. Matthews was dismissed as executive secretary of the organization, and five other members resigned because of this action.

At a meeting of the National Council of the Fellowship of Reconciliation held at Union Theological Seminary last night, a long-fought issue between "warring" factions of his largest pacifist organization in the world came to a climax. For several years the fight has centered around the two executive secretaries of the Fellowship, John Nevin Sayre, and J. B. Matthews, who hold irreconcilable views on the question of peace. By a vote of 18 to 12, J. B. Matthews was dismissed as an executive of the organization. By a vote of 16 to 11, John Nevin Sayre, brother of the new Assistant Secretary of State, Francis B. Sayre, was retained as the active head of the organization.

The defeat of Matthews was followed by a decision of the Council which makes it incumbent upon all its officers to repudiate even the defense of a workers' socialist state by armed forces. In the future no socialist who believes that a socialist society must protect its socialized property by armed power is eligible to represent the organization. Lined up against Matthews on the issue of armed force in the class struggle were such prominent Council members as William C. Biddle, New York and Philadelphia financier, Bernard Waring, Philadelphia manufacturer, Vincent Nicholson, Philadelphia corporation lawyer, Luther Tucker, wealthy scion of a prominent New York family, William C. Bowen, of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, Kirby Page, editor of the World Tomorrow, and Edmund B. Chaffee, director of Labor Temple.

Baldwin, Others Resign

The dismissal of Matthews was followed by the resignations from the

(Continued on Page 2)

Burning Speeches of Dimitroff, Torgler Blast Frame-up As Court Nears Verdict

Many Trades to Stop Work In Reichstag Trial Protest

Workers in Many Cities Plan Anti-Nazi Protests

NEW YORK.—Huge protest demonstrations to demand the release of the four Communist defendants in the Reichstag fire case will take place before the German Consulates throughout the world on Tuesday, Dec. 19, the international day of protest.

The New York demonstration will take place at the German Consulate, 17 Battery Place, at 12 noon.

A series of meetings addressed by leading members of the Communist Party will be heard at 8 p.m. tonight in all sections of New York. The full list appears on Page 2 of this issue.

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Auto Workers Protest

DETROIT, Dec. 18.—All big plants represented at the Auto Workers Conference here including the Ford factory, adopted resolutions supporting the Reichstag fire trial demonstrations, and urged all auto workers to participate and to try to stop production in the shops on Tuesday, Dec. 19.

Unions represented at the conference include the Auto Workers Union, the Michigan Chamber of Labor, the Mechanics Educational Society, the A. F. of L. Auto Union, and the Industrial Workers of the World.

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Painters Vote Stoppage

NEW YORK. — The Executive Board of the Alteration Painters and Decorators Union has voted for a stoppage of all work on Tuesday, Dec. 19 as a protest against the murderous Reichstag fire frame-up.

At three membership meetings called for on Monday, Dec. 18, the membership will be asked to ratify this decision.

Local Nine of the International Ladies' Garment Workers Union is sending a delegation of seven to the German Consulate at 17 Battery Place today to again demand the immediate and safe release of the fire trial defendants, and to protest against the murder verdict of Torgler.

In a statement issued yesterday, the Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union has endorsed the United Front demonstration, which will take place Tuesday, Dec. 19th, at 12 noon, in front of the German Consulate, 17 Battery Place.

"The struggle for the release of the four heroic working class leaders is our struggle," says the statement.

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CHICAGO, Dec. 17.—The Chicago Committee to Aid the Victims of German Fascism will hold a mass demonstration before the German Consulate on Dec. 19. In preparation for the meeting, mass meetings have been held throughout the city.

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Philadelphia Mass Meetings

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 17. — The Philadelphia District of the Communist Party in a call issued today, calls upon all workers to demonstrate their class solidarity with the German and world proletariat for the defense of the Reichstag fire trial prisoners.

Mass meetings will be held at 1208 Tasker St., South Philadelphia, 2830 N. 2nd St., Kensington, and at 911 W. Girard Ave., North Philadelphia.

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Boston Union Cables Hindenburg

BOSTON, Dec. 18.—Declaring that "the Reichstag fire trial is a glaring example of the limits to which madmen will go to perpetuate a dying capitalism," Local 11 of the International Association of Projectionists and Sound Engineers sent cables to Hindenburg and the trial judge, Wilhelm Buenger and to the Nazi ambassador in Washington, demanding the release of the victims of the fascist terror.

• • •

When a workers' delegation called upon the German Consul here to demand the immediate and safe release of all the Reichstag fire defendants, he stated that the German Jews were especially bad Jews and any action taken against them by Hitler's government was justified.

Although Boston was gripped by the most severe storm of the year, 1,200 attended the mass meeting to

(Continued on Page 2)

Wilhelm Pieck

Pieck, German C. P. Head, Sounds Call for World Protest

Warns Only Mass Fight Can Save Leipzig Defendants

(Special to the Daily Worker)

MOSCOW, Dec. 17 (By Radio).—"Pravda," official organ of the Communist Party of the U. S. S. R. today publishes an article by William Pieck, one of the leaders of the German Communist Party, where he says among other things:

Thanks to the force of proletarian internationalism it has been possible to enlighten universal public opinion regarding the criminal provocation of the fascist incendiaries. It has been possible to bring the failure of fascism's attempt to end the trial by the murder of the prisoners.

But our comrades' lives are not yet saved. Only a maximum effort, an international campaign of solidarity can save them. It is necessary to wrench out all the accused, to wrench Torgler out of the executioner's hands; it is necessary to liberate Comrade Thaelmann and the tens of thousands of imprisoned anti-fascists.

The abandoning of the accusation again George Dimitroff and the other Bulgarian comrades shows that in the trial the fascists are directing their whole attack against the Communist Party of Germany. The death sentence for Torgler must in the opinion of the fascist executioners give "weighty" proof of the "guilt" of the Party and justify new bloody acts against the Communists. The chief prosecutor's speech leaves no doubts of the intentions of the fascists.

Following Hermann Goering's recipe, the prosecutor took little care for "weightiness" of juridical arguments. He even cynically declared that the evidence of the prosecution's witnesses when taken apart is little convincing. Nevertheless, he brought his whole force against the Communist Party of Germany and Torgler as a member of the Central Committee. We cannot doubt that the death sentence, which the prosecutor demanded for Torgler, will be carried out by the puppets sitting in judgement in Leipzig.

"Brothers in struggle, companions in arms, proletarians! Don't let the verdict be executed!" This call of the Comm[illegible]anse[illegible]ous work[illegible]] addressed to the workers of the whole world.

London Police Charge Thousands Protesting at German Consulate

LONDON, Dec. 17.—A huge anti-Fascist demonstration of thousands of English workers marching to the German Consul's office to present their demand for the release of the Reichstag fire trial defendants was met today by the resistance of more than 200 police stationed at a strategic corner near the German Embassy.

Led by Communists, however, the protest parade re-formed, only to be met again by assault from the London mounted police, who charged their horses into the packed Trafalgar Square. Scores of workers with bleeding heads had to flee before the advance of the horses' hooves.

Hitler Paper Asks "New Trial" for Dimitroff, Echoing Goering Torture Threats

Hearings Close with Fascist Judges to Render Frame-Up Verdict Soon

(Special to the Daily Worker)

AT THE GERMAN BORDER (Via Zurich, Switzerland), Dec. 17.—Giving unmistakable threats that the fascist rulers of Germany are determined to go ahead with the execution of the four Reichstag defendants, the leading paper of the Hitler government, "Voelkischer Beobachter" announced today that "new proceedings" against Dimitroff are being prepared.

At the same time, the Fascist Judges will go into session as the final hearings close tonight, to prepare to deliver their verdict within the next few days, perhaps next Saturday morning.

Following the complete shattering of the whole perjured case of the Nazis against the four Communists on trial for the firing of the Reichstag, the open threat of further persecution of Dimitroff comes after even the Nazi prosecutor has admitted his complete innocence, as well as the innocence of his Comrades.

The announcement of Hitler's leading paper thus meets Goering's, the leader of the Storm Trooper's, demand for the lives of all the defendants. It, was Goering who, under the relentless prodding of Dimitroff's cross-examination in the Leipzig court, shouted the following words at the defendants:

"Wait till you are out of this court's power. Then you will experience something. Such scoundrels must be hanged."

Thus, it is not only Torgler's life, but the lives of Dimitroff and his Bulgarian comrades, Popoff and Taneff, which are now in the greatest danger at the hands of the Fascist axe executioners.

Trial Summing-Up

Today, on the 65th day of the trial, began the summing-up proceedings which bring the trial to a close. Dimitroff, who has had the greatest difficulty in obtaining the right to speak, finally was permitted to make a summing-up speech. He stated that he has defended himself throughout the trial as a completely innocent man, with every available means at his disposal. Had he been permitted to choose his own counsel, he would have acted differently, but this was denied him, he declared. He thanks Teichert, the counsel chosen for him by the court, but under the present circumstances in Germany, he boldly declares that he cannot have any confidence in Teichert.

Turning to the judge, he remarked caustically:

"I wanted neither the honey nor the poison of the defense imposed upon me."

TALKS AS REVOLUTIONIST

Continuing, Dimitroff faced the entire court and declared: "I am defending my political convictions as a revolutionist. That's why my language is sharp. My aim has been to prove that neither myself, my Bulgarian comrades here, nor Torgler, nor the Communist movement has had anything to do with the Reichstag fire.

"Abroad nobody believes that we are guilty.

"It is precisely because we are Communists that nobody can impute such deeds to us. People reproached me for making propaganda in this court, but the speeches of Goering and Goebbels are also propaganda."

Attacks Fascism

Continuing, Dimitroff declared: "The German press rails against me as coming from 'the dark Balkans,' but the Bulgarian masses are politically and intellectually as advanced as any other country. It is true that in Bulgaria, fascism is savage and barbaric, but I ask you, in what country is fascism not savage and barbaric?"

At this point, the presiding judge rushes in to warn Dimitroff against "this innuendo against Germany."

Dimitroff, however, goes on: "I remind you of the many outrages where Communists were accused, but where it was subsequently proved that these acts of violence were committed by political opponents. I remind you of the two railway outrages in Germany, of the violent acts in Hungary, and the white guard murder of the French President Doumer by Gorguloff."

Cites Russian Revolution

Dimitroff refuted Goering's assertion that the Communist Party wanted to make a desperate attempt to seize power immediately after the formation of Hitler's government.

"Anyone knowing Communists knows that the German Communist Party would never dream of any such adventurist game. The Communist Party knew that the Hitler government would prohibit its activity, but, where Communists Parties are prohibited, they continue to work illegally as in Poland, Italy, Bulgaria, etc.

"In Russia, too, the Communists worked illegally, and then accomplished the Revolution in 1917. The German Communists knew all this."

Dimitroff then proceeded to give a detailed description of the Communist International as the leader of the revolutionary world Communist Parties. "In February, the Communist Party organized resistance against fascism," Dimitroff said, "but from this, it is absolutely illogical to conclude that they contemplated any preparations for armed uprising. The burning of the Reichstag is an isolated deed, and as such is rejected on principal by Communists. No proofs whatever have been adduced that Communists were in any way connected with the fire. Nothing, no trace has been found showing the slightest connection with my comrades, myself and the fire, much less with any Communist uprising."

Picking up a remark of the Prosecutor that he had lied because he did not respect the authority of the Fascist Court, Dimitroff declared passionately:

"I have often been accused of not taking the German Supreme Court seriously. It is true that while I recognize only the Soviet Court of Control as the highest Court, this charge is false. Everything I have said here was in bitter earnest. I have never told a falsehood in this court.

The Fascist Judge, Buenger again rushed in at this point to warn Dimitroff against attacking the Fascist Government, but Dimitroff continued, pointing out that Van der Lubbe could not possibly have set fire to the Reichstag alone. At this point the Fascist Judge again rebuked Dimitroff.

"Van der Lubbe is no Communist," Dimitroff continued, but only a lumpen (degenerated type) proletarian."

Demands Damages

Dimitroff then calmly proceeded to show how it was the growing inner disputes in the "National" camp and the diminishing Nazi influence at that time that created the special situation, and which made it necessary for the Nazis to have just such an action as the Reichstag fire to save their faces.

Dimitroff then astounded the court by not only demanding his release on account of his proved innocence, but demanded that the Court pay him for his lost time, taken up by the trial.

Torgler Speaks

After Popoff and Taneff had stated briefly that they were completely innocent, and had never intended to interfere with Germany's political affairs, Torgler rose to speak.

Speaking slowly, and with firm accents, he declared:

"I am perfectly innocent. It is absolutely self-evident that such a deed as the Reichstag fire would be disastrous for the Communist Party. My whole life, I have fought for the vital interests of the German working class, against the Versailles system, the Young Plan. Neither the German Communist Party, nor any member, ever thought at that time of any armed uprising, because the necessary prerequisites were lacking. I did not have the slightest thing to do with the fire."

Torgler then demanded his acquittal and release.

Defense Lawyer Hails Hitler

Torgler's Fascist lawyer, Dr. Sack, began his speech by praising Hitler, and denouncing the "Brown Book of the Hitler Terror," a volume which masses irrefutable evidence of Nazi guilt in the Reichstag fire and proves the existence of an organized fascist atrocities campaign. He attacked only those Nazi witnesses who have been dropped even by the prosecutor for obvious crudity of their perjury. He addressed an appeal to Goering, and stated mildly that perhaps the other Nazi witnesses, whose perjuries are evident to all, "were mistaken."

The entire Nazi frame-up now stands clear before the world, with the guilt of the Nazis themselves clearly indicated even by their own evidence.

This explains the growing lynch note in the Nazi press as the Fascist judges prepare to let the defendants get into Goering's hands.

NAACP Attorney Helps Lynch Court Sentence Crawford

Houston Advises Boss Jury to Give Client Life Imprisonment

LEESBURG, Va., Dec. 17.—An all-white boss jury of two bankers, one merchant, and nine farmers, yesterday returned a verdict of guilty against George Crawford, and on the advice of his N.A.A.C.P. defense attorney, sentenced the framed Negro worker to life imprisonment that he might be available to identify another Negro, alleged to be the real slayer of Mrs. Agnes Boeing Illsley, Virginia society woman, on Jan. 13, 1932.

The jury took four ballots. On the first, three voted for the death penalty, on the second two did so, and on the third only one favored that action.

Charles H. Houston, N.A.A.C.P. attorney, who asked for a life sentence for his own client, gave notice of appeal against the life imprisonment sentence, but later admitted to newspaper men that under no circumstances would the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People press for a reversal of the verdict. This admission coincides with the tactics of the N.A.A.C.P. leaders in discouraging mass defense actions for Crawford, and in carrying out the barest pretense of a fight in the court against the flagrant violations of the constitutional rights of the Negro people as practiced in the systematic exclusion of Negroes from juries in Lowdoun County.

While raising the question of the exclusion of Negroes from the grand jury which indicted Crawford, and from the trial jury, the N.A.A.C.P. attorney made no real fight for the inclusion of Negroes on the jury, thus making it possible for the court to lightly dismiss this fundamental issue, and to order Crawford to trial by an all-white boss jury. That the N.A.A.C.P. raised this fundamental issue at all was wholly due to the militant support of the Negro masses and a number of Negro papers for the defense policies of the I.L.D. in the Scottsboro case, where the issue of Negro exclusion from juries was sharply raised at both of the Decatur trials.

Crawford was arrested in Massachusetts last Spring, and was subsequently released through a writ of habeas corpus, granted by the late Judge Lowell, who admitted that a Negro could not secure justice in the courts of Virginia. Lowell's decision was over-ruled by the U. S. Supreme Court in a decision which returned Crawford to the Virginia lynch courts. Impeachment proceedings against Judge Lowell were begun in Congress, which maintains an acquiescent support of the lynch wave now sweeping the country.

Metal Box Strike Is Broken by the NRA

Board Allows Firing of Six Union Men

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—The strike of the workers of the United Metal Box Co. at 473 President St., Brooklyn, was broken when the Chamber of Commerce and the Regional Labor Board (N.R.A.) backed up the bosses with a combination of police intimidation and demagogic line of talk which aimed to confuse the workers into the belief that they could get something without a determined struggle.

The bosses sent out letters to the strikers with the approval of the Regional Labor Board declaring a decision that the strike should be called off, that the firing of six workers was not a good reason to strike. At the hearing, Golden, secretary of the board, declared that employers have the right to hire and fire without any restriction, but that they should not fire workers for union activity.

The board refused to consider the facts shown by the union that the firing of the six men was a move to intimidate workers and to break the union organization in the shop.

The next meeting of the Metal Box Local will take place Wednesday, Dec. 20, at 7:30 p.m. at the union headquarters, 80 Smith St., Brooklyn.

Strikers Defy Police, Form Picket Lines

NEW YORK.—The 250 workers of the Maiman and Sanger Dress Shop, 462 Seventh Ave., will establish a mass picket line today at 7:30 A. M. in defiance of police orders.

A statement issued by the Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union calls all workers to a mass picket line at the same time around the three other shops that are also out on strike: Dotty May, 212 W. 35th St.; Goldsheer Dress, 263 W. 35th St.; William Bass, 550 Seventh Ave.

Locked out two weeks ago in an attempt by the bosses to break the union, the workers answered by a strike at the Maiman and Sanger shop. Two hundred and fifty workers are entering the second week of the strike 100 per cent strong.

Pharmacists' Strike Now in Eighth Week

NEW YORK.—Despite intimidations and arrests, the ranks of the pharmacists' strike at Lindemann's Drug Store at 153 Rivington Street, now in its eighth week, are still solid. The second attempt at an injunction against the strike was frustrated by the International Labor Defense. The Pharmacists Union of Greater New York, an independent organization is conducting the strike.

PAINTERS MEETING

An important meeting of alteration painters will be held tonight, 8 p. m., at 1452 Boston Rd., to heard a report of the results of the last general strike.

Jobless Women Call for Mass Meet Today

NEW YORK.—The Women's Unemployment Committee of the Needle Trades Industrial Union calls all women workers to a mass meeting today at two o'clock in the Union Auditorium, 131 W. 28th St., to hear the demands for jobs or immediate relief for women, to be presented to the C. W. A. Juliet Stuart Poyntz and Sam Nessin, both of the Trade Union Unity Council, will address the workers.

Powers' Trial Again Postponed to Thurs.

Called Without Warning Last Thursday

NEW YORK.—The case of George E. Powers, leader of the April 21, 1932, City Hall unemployed demonstration, postponed Wednesday without a date being set, was suddenly called Thursday morning without any warning.

The attorney for the defense, Joseph Tauber, of the International Labor Defense, demanded and obtained an adjournment to Thursday, Dec. 21, at 10 A. M., when the case will come to trial before Judge Collins, in Part 8 of General Sessions Court, corner White and Centre Sts., New York.

Powers is being charged with riot, inciting to riot, and assault under penal code 2091, an old blue law, and has been out under $3,500 bail.

All witnesses, and workers who can serve as witnesses in the case, regardless of whether they have yet come forward, are urged to come to the office of the lawyer, Joseph Tauber, at 401 Broadway, Room 403, any afternoon before the trial date, but as soon as possible.

All workers' organizations are urged to notify their members to pack the courtroom on the day of the trial.

Women's Committee Calls for Delegates for Demonstration

NEW YORK.—In preparation for a city-wide demonstration of all unemployed women to demand that projects for women be started at once at the same wages received by men under the Civil Works Administration, the Womens Unemployed Committee has called a delegate's meeting at room 238, 799 Broadway. All women's organizations are urged to send delegates.

The city-wide demonstration is called for Dec. 28, at 10 A. M. All organizations participating will first meet at their own headquarters, assemble at 29 E. 20th St., and march on the State Civil Works offices at 124 E. 28th St.

The few projects under way under the C. W. A. now provide for a minimum wage of 30 cents an hour for a thirty-hour week. Mrs. Roosevelt in a meeting with Mrs. Chas. W. Sabin "felt frank concern at the lower wages" paid to women.

2 Upholstery Shops Struck by Union for Firing of Workers

NEW YORK.—The Furniture Workers Industrial Union is carrying on strikes against two upholstery shops for firing men out of the shops. The shops are the Central Bedding Co., 160 Monroe Street, and the Chain Upholstery Co., Flushing, L. I.

The boss of the Central Bedding tried to break the strike through arrest, but the picket line ranks are solid. The Chain Upholstery applied for an injunction in court, which the union is determined to fight. All upholsterers are urged to come to the union headquarters, 812 Broadway.

NEWS FLASH

NEW YORK.—The Short Wave Radio Club of the Bronx, though it has a very limited membership, placed yesterday an initial order for 50 copies of the Jan. 6th anniversary edition of the Daily Worker, and challenges other organizations in New York to equal or beat its record.

City Events

DAILY WORKER CHORUS NEEDS VOICES

The Daily Worker Chorus is preparing to sing at the 10th Anniversary of the Daily Worker and needs more soprano, alto and tenor voices. Rehearsals are held Mondays and Wednesdays, 8 p. m., at 35 E. 12th St., 5th floor.

JULIA POYNTZ TO SPEAK AT WOMEN'S FORUMS

Julia Stuart Poynts of the Trade Union Unity League will give a series of lectures, "Women and Unemployment," at the Women Workers Forum to be held every Monday, 2 p. m., by Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union, 131 W. 28th St.

SHOE REPAIRMEN MEET

Shoe repairmen of the Shoe and Leather Workers Industrial Union will meet today, 10 a. m., at 77 Fifth Ave., to hear the report of Jerome Magliacano and Madoxian who were just released from the New Jersey penitentiary for strike activities.

PAINTERS UNION MEETING

Regular meeting of the Alteration Painters Union, Local No. 4 will be held tonight, 8 p. m., at 30 E. 10th St.

BRODSKY TO SPEAK AT SCOTTSBORO MEETING

Joseph Brodsky, I. L. D. attorney who has just returned from Decatur, Ala., where he defended the Scottsboro boys, will speak at a mass meeting tonight, 8 p. m., at the church, 760 Ralph Ave., near Chauncey St., Brooklyn, under the auspices of the International Labor Defense.

FURRIERS OPEN FORUM

An open forum to discuss the latest developments in the fur industry will be held today, 10 a. m., in the auditorium at 131 W. 28th St.

GUTTERS OF NEW YORK —by del

"Money is now flowing into the proper channels."
Pres. Roosevelt.

City-Wide Meetings Today To Fight Nazi Death Threat

NEW YORK.—A series of mass meetings throughout the city have been called for 8 p. m. tonight at which outstanding speakers will expose the Nazi frame-up and the proposed death sentence against the German Communist leader, Ernst Torgler.

These mass meetings will rally tens of thousands for the huge international demonstration on Dec. 19 demanding the release of all the victims of the Nazi frame-up in connection with the Reichstag fire.

Members of the Communist Party are urged to call at their section headquarters immediately to get leaflets for these meetings.

The meetings will be held at the following halls, with the speakers listed below:

DOWNTOWN — Manhattan Lyceum, 66 E. 4th St.: Clarence Hathaway, M. Katz. Section 1.

MIDTOWN—Spartacus Hall, 269 W. 25th St.; Herbert Benjamin, Hyman Koretz (Needle Trades) Sec. 2, 4.

YORKVILLE—Kreutzer Hall, 228 E. 86th St.; William Patterson, Sadie Van Veen. Sec. 4.

HARLEM—I.W.O. Hall, 415 Lenox Ave.; Robert Minor, James W. Ford. Sec. 4.

BRONX — Ambassador Hall, 3875 Third Ave.; Charles Krumbein, Louis Hyman. Sec. 5, 15.

BROOKLYN—Galileo Temple, 1719 Montrose Ave.; Sam Don, C. Yukelson (Freiheit).

RED HOOK—Red Hook Workers Center, 342 Union St., Brooklyn; Andrew Overgaard, Harold Farmer (Marine Workers Ind. Union).

BROWNSVILLE—Premier Palace, 505 Sutter Ave., Brooklyn; M. J. Olgin, S. Kingston. Sec. 8.

JAMAICA — Workers Center, 148-29 Liberty Ave.; G. Siskind. Sec. 9.

LONG ISLAND—Masonic Temple, 41-26 58th St., Woodside, L.I.; Williana Burroughs, Pauline Rogers. Sec. 10.

BRIGHTON BEACH and CONEY ISLAND—Brighton Beach Workers Center, Brighton Beach Ave. and Coney Island; Julia S. Poyntz, Melech Epstein. Sec. 11.

YONKERS—Workers Center, 27 Hudson St.; Charles Alexander. Sec. 12.

Weirton Workers Protest Co, Union Vote as "Hitlerism"

(Continued from Page 1)

the workers were promised that the N. R. A. would supervise elections granting the workers the right to vote for their own representatives and for a union of their own choosing.

It was by this means that the N. R. A. was able to help the steel bosses break the strike and drive the workers back to work with promises. The officials of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers who urged the workers to accept the N. R. A. promises are now again ready to accept any betrayal the N. R. A. hands the workers.

William J. Long, president of the Weirton local of the Amalgamated Association, while protesting against intimidation of the workers, said if the N. R. A. says it is OK, he is willing to drop any struggle against the fake elections.

"We still invite a fair test," he said after the company union election, "and if we are licked, we will take it with a smile."

Reichstag Frame-up Trial Protest Strikes

(Continued from Page 1)

demand the release of Torgler, Dimitroff, Popoff and Taneff held at the Tremont Temple by the Boston Committee to Aid the Victims of German Fascism.

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NEW YORK.—Stating that its 50,000 members, who are almost entirely German born or of German descent, stands united with the civilized world in defense of the Reichstag fire trial victims, the Workmens' Sick and Death Benefit Fund sent telegrams to Hans Luther, Nazi Ambassador, and to Chief Justice Buenger, demanding the immediate release of the accused.

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MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Dec. 18.—Several hundred workers filled the Pioneer Hall at a mass meeting to protest the Reichstag fire trial frame-up.

Cables and telegrams of protest were sent to the Nazi Ambassador at Washington and to Leipzig, Germany.

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NEW YORK.—In a statement issued today, the National Committee of the Young Communist League calls upon every youth organization and all members of the Young Communist League to send committees and resolutions of protest to German Consulates in every city; to join the mass demonstrations to be held in every city on the international day of protest, Dec. 19; and to organize special youth protest demonstrations and mass meetings on Dec. 23 in every city.

The Conference for Progressive Labor Action has endorsed the demonstration at the German consulate on Tuesday, Dec. 19, and has called upon its entire membership to support the demonstration.

Ship Sails With Imprisoned Radio Men, Police Guard

By J. MASON

NEW YORK. — Shanghai tactics and terrorism were utilized Saturday against striking marine wireless operators by armed agents of the American Merchants Line, of which Kermit Roosevelt is president. The strike is against a 25 per cent wage cut.

Two non-union operators on the S.S. American Banker, about to sail, yielding to appeals of their striking fellow operators, packed their baggage and announced at the last minute they were quitting the ship. They were immediately threatened with arrest and "criminal prosecution," by spokesmen of the steamship operators.

Ridiculous threats were made to them, such as the charge of "holding up United States mails, revocation of their licenses, etc., all without the least legal foundation.

A fellow operator demanding to be allowed aboard to bring the men ashore, was escorted aboard the ship by three city police. He was stopped by company police at every step. Finally with his police escort he got near the wireless shack. However, he was not allowed to go any farther, while the three city police, three plainclothesmen, two company police and the chief officer of the ship, all armed, piled into the tiny cramped wireless cabin and asked the two evidently terrorized and cowering operators if they still "wanted to quit" and probably reminded them again of forthcoming criminal prosecution, etc.

In a moment the police rushed out of the cabin, declared to the complaining operator that "those men don't want to quit." The operator on the deck was hurried off the ship, which sailed within the next hour. Heavy guards of company agents saw the ship off.

Strike May Spread

The operators are in a bitter and militant spirit. This is the first time in history that the heretofore invariably gentle and meek radio men have launched a militant action against wage-cuts and outrageous working hours. Their organization, as a result of having shown this unexpected fighting spirit, is experiencing an unprecedented increase in membership. As soon as this strike is fully developed against the American Merchant Line, it is planned to extend it against other lines which are also employing wireless men at starvation wages and working them 12 hours a day.

Evicted Worker to Be Tried Tomorrow

NEW YORK.—Mr. and Mrs. Williams, evicted unemployed workers, will be tried tomorrow by the labor-hating judge, Thomas A. Aurelio.

They will be tried Tuesday, Dec. 19, at the Essex Market Court, Second St. and Second Ave., at 2:30 P. M. Workers are urged to pack the court at 140 Broad St. in preparation for the demonstration before the German Consulate, 17 Battery Place, to prevent the railroading of this worker by Judge Aurelio.

Rush your orders for the Jan. 6 Tenth Anniversary issue of the Daily Worker. 24 Pages. The biggest and best Daily Worker in the history of our paper

Shoe Convention Rejects A. F. L.; Hits Arbitration

Referendum on Officers by Jan. 15; Decide to Be Independent

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 17.—The Shoe Amalgamation Convention unanimously adopted a resolution presented by the New York Industrial Union delegation, on the program, calling for an immediate organization drive against wage cuts, against compulsory arbitration, against the wage-cutting decision of the State Labor Board, and for militant struggle for unemployment insurance.

The convention voted for a resolution that a committee of 15 be elected by the convention as a general coordinating committee to effect complete amalgamation through the holding of elections of general officials and a leading board by Jan. 15. All present general officials of Protective and National must vacate their offices.

Perkins Gets Two Votes

The convention also voted down a resolution to have Miss Perkins of the Labor Department appoint a national leader. This resolution received two votes.

The convention adopted a resolution to stand behind the New York Industrial Union in the fight against injunctions, to support the Salem union fight against injunction. The local Lynn press tried to inject the "red scare" at the convention. The delegates were unmoved by these tactics.

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By CHARLOTTE TODES

BOSTON, Mass. Dec. 17.—The Shoe Union Amalgamation Convention Saturday adopted a resolution against affiliation with the American Federation of Labor. The resolution recommended the establishment of an Independent National Shoe Union opposed to affiliation with the A. F. of L. or the T. U. U. L. for an indefinite period unless changed by a referendum vote of the membership.

A storm of applause greated the declaration of Paul Saffagio, chairman of the day session, warning the clique in control of the Convention that he would fight any tricks which would pave the way for affiliation with the A. F. of L. "If Mr. Zimmerman and company think they are going to drive us into the A. F. of L., I want to tell you delegates, he is not."

Industrial Union Leads Fight

The chairman's warning came after the Industrial Union delegation had battled against a resolution introduced by the Committee calling for an independent national union and demanding that the Industrial Union would go immediately from the T. U. U. L.

The resolution, which had been signed by all members of the Resolutions Committee, except the Industrial Union delegates, failed to include any reference to affiliation with the A. F. of L. A minority report submitted by the Industrial Union delegates had declared against affiliation with the A. F. of L.

Attack of Zimmerman Clique

Fred Biedenkapp reminded the delegates that all decisions of the Convention were subject to a referendum vote of the membership and that immediate withdrawal from the T. U. U. L. would be a violation of the principles of the referendum which was made a condition of the amalgamation. The ballot voted upon by the membership of the various unions participating in the Convention had stated that amalgamation would not take effect until March 1, to enable the membership of each organization to ratify the Convention's decision by referendum vote.

A flood of denunciation against the New York Shoe Union by New England members of the Provisional Committee followed Biedenkapp's statement. They produced a signed statement by members of the New York Provisional Committee declaring their willingness to abide by decisions of the Convention.

Delegate Hallett from Boston went so far as to declare the Industrial Union delegation unrepresentative of the New York shoe workers, and attacked the leadership of the Industrial Union. At this, the New York delegates arouse in a body and loudly protested the statement demanding an immediate retraction. The whole convention was thrown into a turmoil.

The New York members of the Provisional Committee declared they had signed the statement with the understanding that the conditions laid down by the referendum ballot would be enforced and had taken it for granted that a referendum vote would be taken following the convention, to ratify this decision. Zimmerman, who denounced trade union democracy and rank and file control as "bunk," admitted that the question of affiliation with the A. F. of L. was eliminated at this time, but that they intended to have amalgamation right now and not wait for a referendum vote by the membership. He called on the chair to rule that the convention was a supreme body empowered to overrule any previous decision regarding a referendum vote. The ruling was emphatically denied by the chairman. Following this, delegate after delegate from the New York union arose to condemn the machine politics of the convention and to express confidence in their leadership.

Statement of Industrial Union

Sam Ziebel, speaking for the Industrial Union delegation as a whole, said as follows:

"Our stand is for accepting the decisions of the convention provided there is no affiliation with the A. F. of L. as well as the T.U.U.L. The structure and principles of the T.U.U.L. are for unity and amalgamation. This is what the T.U.U.L. calls for. If you (referring to the clique in control) want to make political capital out of an attack on the T.U.U.L., you are only hurting amalgamation. We say if you want another Boot and Shoe Union after amalgamation, we are opposed. If you are for an industrial union on a class struggle basis, we say yes. Under any conditions, we demand all decisions go to the membership for ratification."

He read from the T.U.U.L. statement of greetings to the membership on the position of the T.U.U.L. regarding affiliation. It was following this statement that an amendment was introduced ruling "no affiliation with the A. F. of L. or T.U.U.L. for an indefinite period and no changes of decisions except by referendum vote of the membership." This was adopted.

Sam Ziebel, called upon to make a statement regarding the decision of the convention, declared as follows:

"We abide by the decisions of the convention, not because we believe the T.U.U.L. harmful to the shoe workers. On the contrary, we believe the T.U.U.L. is, in its organization, aims and principles, the real expression of the needs of the shoe workers. We believe that only the T.U.U.L. by its militant class struggle program fights in the best interests of the working class. But at this time, when the delegates are not conscious of the correctness of our policy, and we are not able to convince them on the T.U.U.L. program, we decide to accept the decision. Hoping that we will be able to convince you at a later time to join the T.U.U.L."

The entire delegation rose in a body to express their support of Ziebel's statement.

Earlier in the day, the convention adopted resolutions calling for Unemployment Insurance and Relief to the shoe workers and opposing any participation in any N.R.A. committees and to the N.R.A. as a means of winning their demands, except through their own organized strength and power.

Fellowship Splits; Ousts Matthews

(Continued from Page 1)

Council of Roger Baldwin, Director of the American Civil Liberties Union, Walter Ludwig, Director of Pioneer Youth, Francis Henson, secretary of the American League Against War and Fascism, Tucker P. Smith, director of Brookwood Labor College, Dorothy Detzer, secretary of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, and others.

The tenure of two other secretaries, Charles C. Webber in charge of industrial projects and Howard Kester, who represents the Fellowship in the South, was left in a state of uncertainty at the end of the Council session. The body demanded that they give adequate pledge of repudiating Matthew's position as a condition of their re-employment. So far as is known, neither Webber nor Kester has yet answered the Council on this proposition. It is expected that both will refuse the condition imposed upon their acceptance.

The session of the Council had been announced as a decisive one to reach important decisions ostensibly based upon a nation-wide referendum of the members of the organization. Replies were received from 966 of the eight thousand members to whom the referendum was mailed. The Council, which is not a democratically chosen body, but which this year was elected by 68 out of ten thousand members—these 68 being the only ones who attended the recent annual conference at Swarthmore, Pa.—ignored the rank and file opinions of the members who voted in the referendum. According to the referendum returns 60 per cent of the membership voted against the viewpoint of John Nevin Sayre, but despite this fact he was re-elected by the Council.

After the stormy session of the "pacifists," J. B. Matthews issued the following statement:

"There is one important feature of the Fellowship referendum which the Council ignored. The votes reveal an almost perfect correlation between financial income and complete pacifist aloofness from the class struggle. If the idealistic members of the Fellowship who belong to the owning class were not so blinded by their vested interests as property-owners, they would be startled to find how perfectly they demonstrate the theories of economic determinism and class struggle. Unfortunately such privileged individuals are rarely startled by anything but the shocking thought that they may lose their privileged status; and their moral indignation reaches no higher heights than when confronted by the suggestion that forcible expropriation is the only hope of a decent society. They prove once more what has so often been apparent in the class struggle, that pacifism is a device of the privileged to insure the perpetuation of their ill-gotten gains. The fact that they owe their security to the police protection of a state completely subservient to their class constitutes no denial of their pacifism, but the mildest proposal to coerce them into a surrender of this security arouses in them eloquent pleas for the use of spiritual methods only in changing society.

"The Fellowship of Reconciliation is not the only peace organization in which this issue is to the fore. Pacifist groups everywhere reflect the same struggle. It is a central issue of the day.

"The outcome of the meeting tonight is also of great political significance in that it re-enacts in miniature the role of the Social Democracy in contemporary capitalist society. Members of the Council who belong to the "rightists" of the Socialist Party voted consistently with the reactionists of privilege. My participation in the United States Congress Against War in September, and my subsequent assumption of the chairmanship of the American League Against War and Fascism have drawn the bitter opposition of the "right" socialists as well as that of the bankers and brokers on the governing body of the Fellowship.

"I have no plans other than increased activity in the American League Against War and Fascism. War is imminent and we have only a matter of months in which to arouse the masses against the war-makers. Fascism will sweep over us unless we prepare at once a mighty opposition among the millions of farmers, city toilers, unemployed, students, liberals and intellectuals."

SPORTS by Edward Newhouse

Sportsman and Ornithologist

IF the director of "Peace on Earth" had cast Joe Bauer for the ammunition manufacturer all the reviewers in the Times and the Tribune and the New Republic would have said the part was an overdone and unwarranted caricature. Joe Bauer is a Rembrandt burgher with two or three hard facial lines added, he's a Falstaff without the gift of expression.

Years ago when he was still up and coming and confined his research work to the little kitchen in back of his Pet Shoppe, he had his ramified occupations engraved on a sizeable visiting card. His present card is a simple "Joseph Bauer" embossed in tiny, shining black italics. He is a "sportsman and lover of nature," he says, "or I should say a lover of nature and a sportsman."

Joe Bauer is now one of the largest wholesalers of bird and flower seed in the country. His brand is carried by Woolworth's, Kresge's and all the mail order houses. On a smaller but still impressive scale he deals in pets of all description, monkeys, birds, tropical fish.

• • •

THERE is no doubt but that he always did have an obsession with animals. When he was brought to America in the late eighties the first job he got was clipping pups' tails. This operation he performed by biting them off. Pups' tails were to Joe what shoelaces were to Otto Kahn or Nathan Straus or some banker of like extraction; stop me if I'm wrong. Joe Bauer monkeyed around in his pet shop with mixtures of bird seed and with hybrid mutts and parrots for decades. When my mother, whose cousin he is, came to this country some nine years ago, Joe's sister visited us and said Joe couldn't come because he had not a decent pair of trousers. She also told a story about how Joe tried to cure a dog by giving him some kind of oil, then he got scared because it was an expensive dog and the oil turned out to be lubricatory, so he drank a gulp himself because if that dog died he surely didn't want to live.

• • •

BUT then he hit upon some bird seed mixture which actually was an improvement and he cashed in on it heavy, as the colloquialism has it. He expanded and employed all his immediate relatives and expanded and incorporated and expanded. He monkeyed around more and tacked his tag on to flower seeds and kept up his interest in "the animal kingdom" and his "feathered friends." In what are sometimes laughingly referred to as commercial transactions he was assisted by his children, who are no mean hands themselves. Together they bought a series of lots in Westchester County, a dozen or so. They bought them at municipal auctions for about a fifteenth of their actual value, but there weren't any other bidders because only the judge and the Bauers seemed to know about the sale. You ought to see the estate now.

• • •

JOE is a patriarchal cuss and all his children and their husbands and wives and lovers are settled on the grounds. They put in two or three hours' work at the old man's establishment and yap him left and right, but he don't mind because they're his flesh and blood and they'd get it anyway when he died. All the kids, they're in their thirties now, have cars of their own and chauffeurs. Joe employs some distant relatives at the shop, as he modestly calls it, but they only get about $10 or $12 a week.

It's fixed up fine, too, this Pelham Manor place. Some of the tropical fish from the pond sell as high as $25 the pair. And there's a little artificial wilderness about the pond peopled with all these statues of mythical creatures, animals and dwarfs and such, and they're painted all colors with the indelible paint for which you had to pay extra. That's the pond which forms the background on the covers of these calendars the retailers get, the calendars with that picture of Joe and the bird sailing out of his mouth.

There are three buildings on the grounds and in the palace, the best breed money can buy, pregnathous as hell and drooling. And there's every kind of parrot and birds of paradise indoors and migratory birds in the trees. Joe says he has trained them to return to their nests and next time I see him I'll remember to ask how it's done.

• • •

THE claims he makes about speaking the language of the birds ring just a bit extravagant and I decline to include them in this piece for fear of discrediting the other fascinating and more plausible data. At any rate, he is writing a pamphlet about it which you will no doubt see advertised. "Besides being a lover of nature and a sportsman, I am also an ornithologist," Joe Bauer confides with his disarming smile. The kids more or less attend to the business and he is left free to do research. Also, he has decided to enjoy himself for the remainder of his life. That is why he has become a sportsman.

I thought the sportsman term was a condescending and goodnatured curtsey to my own so-called occupation, but Saturday I learned what he meant. All these years of riding in cars, Joe has now learned how to drive, but speed does hand him a thrill. He has a specially constructed Cord machine which can do a hundred and a chauffeur who was a former taxi driver. It's a low-swung marvel of efficiency, that Cord, and every time some new gadget or improvement comes out the chauffeur has orders to have it installed, and these additions make Joe Bauer feel more and more like a sportsman.

Helping the Daily Worker Through Ed Newhouse

Contributions received to the credit of Edward Newhouse in the Socialist competition with Michael Gold, Dr. Luttinger, Helen Luke and Jacob Burck to raise $1,000 in the $40,000 Daily Worker Drive:

Total to date $650.01

SYMPOSIUM ON LYNCH TERROR

Ronald Edwards Branch, League of Struggle for Negro Rights will hold a symposium on "The Rising Wave of Lynch Terror," tonight, 8:30, at Williamsbridge Center, 3285 Bronxwood Ave., Bronx. Richard B. Moore, National Secretary of the L. S. N. R., will be the main speaker.

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NRA Fires Mabel Byrd; Facts Compiled By Her Hit Attacks on Negroes

"Fundamental Fact Is N.R.A. Helps Bosses Against Workers"

By MARGUERITE YOUNG

(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 17.—The N.R.A. has fired Mabel Byrd, the Negro-problems expert, first jim-crowed and then stymied in her work of gathering statistics on the effects of the New Deal on the Negro. Friday was her last day with the N.R.A.

Miss Byrd's explanation, given to the Daily Worker, is:—

"It goes back to the fundamental fact that the N. R. A. never had any intention, nor has it any now, of disturbing the unjust relations existing between capital and labor. I insisted upon getting at these fundamentals. I have no doubt it was not appreciated.

"It is also true that the N. R. A. has no intention of attacking special Negro problems at their base.

"As for the official reasons given me, Victor Sueliski, Acting Assistant Chief of the Division of Planning and Research, in which I was a unit, number 10, informed me verbally two weeks ago that the special problems which had been the province of my unit, that is, Negro problems, were not within the function of the division and therefore after December 15, unit 10 would be discontinued."

Protests against the action have been made in telegrams from the Joint Committee on National Recovery and the National Organization for the Advancement of Colored People. They have been ignored. They were sent to Secretary of Commerce Roper, who recently acquired a special "Negro advisor" for trade matters; and to N. R. A. Administrator General Hugh S. Johnson.

Since she came to Washington last August from the University of Chicago, Miss Byrd has been waging a fight in the N. R. A. against personal discriminations aimed at her and against general discriminations directed at Negroes under the N. R. A. She was denied an office for four weeks, during which she was installed in a corner in which Negro census workers already had been jim-crowed. A special study of Negro problems in the field was called off because Johnson decided it would be "preposterous" to have it made by a Negro. So Miss Byrd's activities were limited to conducting research as well as she could here, and writing unheeded memoranda about it.

Her Reports Suppressed

These memoranda, however, told a damning story of the increased burdens of Negroes under the New Deal—of special discriminations in the effect of N. R. A. codes, of wholesale and still rapidly increasing displacement of Negroes by whites during the economic crisis, of deliberate and concerted violations of codes and intimidation of Negroes to prevent their even attempting to organize and fight.

"I naturally viewed the problems from a scientific basis," Miss Byrd said. "And that resulted in difficulties. For example, when I wrote a memorandum on certain discriminations involving a legal point, it was sent to a legal expert. He replied in a memorandum that Negro labor was 'inefficient anyway.' I returned it to him wiht a memorandum asking for the scientific basis, if any, for his assertion. There were, of course, many instances of this kind.

"When I was informed of the discontinuance of my unit, I pointed out to Mr. Aseliski that I didn't see how economic planning and research on the effect of N. R. A. in general could be accomplished without continuing my work with respect to a very substantial part of the producing population—for if you leave out one of the factors in production, labor, you cannot do your job of planning.

"I pointed out that under the present set-up we have government and capital ranged together against labor. He admitted that. I argued that it certainly was not fair to labor or to the research division to have capital and land only represented. He agreed to all this, but still said that, nevertheless, Unit 10 must go."

Miss Byrd was the only Negro in an executive or advisory capacity among the 1,500 personnel of the N. R. A.

Over 200 Families in McKees Rocks Order Anniversary "Daily"

McKees Rocks, Pa.
Dec. 12, 1933.

Daily Worker:
Dear Comrades:

Workers in McKees Rocks hail the Tenth Anniversary of the Daily Worker by canvassing house to house for readers for the special Anniversary edition of Jan. 6th. We have already received orders from over 200 houses we have canvassed.

We are determined to have orders for more than 500 copies in this little town. This will help a real development of the labor activities in building our Union, Unemployed Councils, and in organizing both Negro and white workers in our community.

We hope all towns and cities adopt the same method of wider distribution of our paper.

Comradely yours,
M. C. C.

Police Arrest 15 in Portland Meet

PORTLAND, Ore.—"I am going to see who is running Portland," shouted Lawson, Chief of Police, to a committee of three, after he had arrested 12 workers at a demonstration of 600 led by the Multnomah County Federation of Unemployed recently. He then arrested the committee, to show his determination to smash demonstrations of workers here.

All fifteen workers were brought to court, charged with blocking traffic in front of the country relief office. This is just a framed-up charge, attempting to intimidate the workers demanding more relief.

One speaker after another mounted the platform, defying the police chief ruling of "no demonstration," and was promptly arrested by police. The crowd was orderly and well disciplined. The police arrested only the speakers, making no attempt to drive the workers away because they blocked traffic.

Those arrested include Dirk De Jonge, Communist candidate for Mayor in the last election; Reverend Ross W. Anderson, President of the Federation; Richard Lovelace, Belle Taub and a number of veterans.

OUT OF TOWN
AFFAIRS
FOR THE
Daily Worker
Central Organ of the Communist Party U.S.A.
Wilmington, Del.
Dec. 20th:
Special Film showing of "War Against the Centuries," also a Charlie Chaplin comedy at Eden Hall, 304 W. 10th Street.

Cotton Strikers of South Blacklisted Through NRA Edict

Protests Made Against Decision for the Stretch-Out

Daily Worker Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—Direct demands for investigation of the National Cotton Textile Board's decision in the strike at Brookside Cotton Mill in Knoxville, Tennessee, have been received by President Roosevelt, N. R. A. Administrator General Hugh S. Johnson, Secretary of Labor Perkins, Chairman Wagner of the National Labor Board and William Green of the American Federation of Labor.

The Board recently ordered the several thousand strikers to go back to work under the very same conditions—including a terrific stretch-out and wages reduced below the pre-code levels—against which they had struck. The decision said strikers on the payroll when the strike began would be taken back.

O. D. Lewis, secretary of the local union of the United Textile Workers (A. F. of L.) into which the Brookside workers organized, wrote to officials here that the workers voted "to comply with the decision, pending further adjustments," but that it is now evident that it is "very unlikely that the majority of the strikers will ever get back to work on their jobs."

"The company is using the officers of the law, and their own gate-keepers, to prohibit the strikers from applying at the office for their jobs," the letter said, "telling them either that they have no jobs, or that if they are ever needed, they will be sent for. The intentions are obviously to get rid of the leaders and potential leaders of our organization so that there will be no representatives of the employes to keep check on any violations of the code, placing the company in a position to take advantage of those employees who are taken back.

"We are convinced that further steps are necessary before a final adjustment is reached."

The letter said the workers voted to comply with the decision "owing to the fact that our representatives (A. F. of L. International representatives) had promised to abide by it. It also declared that although the workers had appealed to the Cotton Textile Board, before the strike was called, Chairman Robert Bruere of the Board held a conference with Brookside officials in Boston, but failed to respond direct to the workers.

ILD Fights Move for U.S. Court to Disbar Euel Lee Attorney

BALTIMORE, Md., Dec. 17.—Broad preparations are being made by the International Labor Defense to defend Bernard Ades, I. L. D. attorney, from disbarment in Federal Court for having conducted the legal defense of Euel Lee.

Charles Houston, Negro lawyer, and Dean of Howard Law School at Washington, has agreed to head the staff of defense counsel. Prominent lawyers from New York, including Osmund K. Fraenkel and Carol Weiss King, have agreed to serve, as well as David Levinson, I. L. D. attorney from Philadelphia. Levinson was associate counsel with Ades in the defense of Lee.

The entire legal staff of the I. L. D. in New York, as well as the International Juridical Association, joined in the defense, which is held to mark the beginning of a campaign of illegalising workingclass defense in political frials in the United States. Bar associations the country over are being enlisted in the protest.

Judge Coleman of Federal Court here has already received many protests

In an answer prepared by Ades for presentation at the first hearing in the case, set for Dec. 23 by Judge Coleman, who acts both as prosecutor and judge in this case, the whole illegal basis of the charges against him is exposed.

Police Attack Philadelphia Taxi Strikers

Police in the downtown business district of Philadelphia are shown attacking the picket lines of the Philadelphia tax strikers. The police were protecting scabs. Twenty-five strikers were arrested. The picket line marched to the P.R.T. offices from a mass meeting, at which it was shown that the National Labor Board had taken no action. A number were injured.

I. L. D. to Appeal Illegal Arrest and Jailing of 5 Workers

Miners' Leaders Jailed for Presence in Jersey City

JERSEY CITY, Dec. 17.—Appeals are being taken by the International Labor Defense against the 90-day sentences imposed here on Tony Minerich, Ben Carreathers, Pete Cappa, and A. Rivera, workers' leaders from the Pennsylvania minefields, for the crime of being workers leaders and passing through town, it was announced today.

The workers were arrested Oct. 15, when, passing through Jersey City on their way to Pittsburgh from New York, they stopped to ask their way. A policeman immediately searched and arrested them. On November 4 they were tried and convicted on the sole testimony of the policeman, who said he could find no legitimate reason for their presence in Jersey City.

The I. L. D. appeal to the state supreme court will challenge the constitutionality of the law under which the five were sentenced, in that it gives police officers judiciary powers.

A mass campaign to force the release of the prisoners, and the repeal of the law under which they were sentenced, will be supported by legal moves, the I. L. D. announced. At the same time a campaign to provide funds to fight the case to the U. S. Supreme Court, if necessary, is being initiated by the national office of the I. L. D., Room 430, 80 E. 11th St.

20 Join Council When Amter Speaks Before 100 in Bridgeport

BRIDGEPORT, Conn.—Despite the bitter cold weather, over a hundred unemployed workers, many lacking adequate clothing, came to Columbus school last Monday night to hear I. Amter, national secretary of the Unemployed Councils, present a program for unemployment relief based on the taxation of the wealthy.

The program of unemployment insurance met with hearty approval and several times Amter was stopped because of the applause of the workers who seemed ready to organize and fight for their immediate demands and for unemployment insurance. Over a score gave their names to the unemployed council, stating they wished to become connected with the activities of the council. A call was sounded for a city-wide conference in order to elect and send delegates to the Mass National Convention to Washington.

Although the Socialist Mayor McLevy was invited to speak or send a representative, no one spoke up when the chairman called for the representative of the city administration. McLevy has time to speak to Fascist organizations, to the Kiwanis, to manufacturers, to church groups, etc., but he has no time for the unemployed.

News Briefs

Unemployed Worker Commits Suicide in Hotel

KLAMATH FALLS, Oregon, Dec. 17.—Frank Hibbard, an unemployed worker, despondent at not being able to get a job, committed suicide at the Merrill Hotel here yesterday.

Schooner Burns in North Atlantic

HALIFAX, N. S., Dec. 17.—The fishing schooner Ellen Marshall was burned to the water's edge yesterday near here, resulting in the death of at least three men. Nineteen of the crew have been saved and rescue parties are seeking four men who are missing.

Machine Gun Bandits Hold Up Store

CHICAGO, Ill., Dec. 17.—Seven bandits, armed with machine guns, held up the offices of Butler Bros., here today and escaped with $2,800 in cash.

2 Die in Kentucky Hotel Fire

MORGANFIELD, Ky., Dec. 17.—Two lost their lives and three were severely burned when the Capital Hotel here was enveloped by fire. The damage was estimated at $45,000.

Three C.C.C. Boys Killed

COUDERSPORT, Pa.—Two young workers in the Civilian Conservation Corps camp at Conrad, Pa., were killed, and 15 others were hurt, when a C.C.C. truck overturned near here, Saturday night. Three of the injured youths may die, physicians say.

The dead were: Theodore Engler, 18, and Marion Dow, 18. Three of the injured, who have fractured skulls are as yet unidentified, while the other injured youths' names are not as yet known, for they are all new recruits.

Author Found Burned to Death

NEW YORK, Dec. 17.—Louis Joseph Vance, popular author, was burned to death today in his apartment when he fell asleep with a cigarette in his hand and set fire to the chair in which he was sitting.

His writings did much to popularize the gentlemanly and romantic type of criminal, whose crimes and plunders were usually justified.

Jail for Murder, Death for Self Defense—All Depends on Skin Color

NEW YORK, Dec. 16.—May Hanson, 39, white, of Rockford, Ill., was sentenced by an Illinois jury today to 14 years in prison for murdering her divorced husband. She poured a can of gasoline on him and then set fire to him as he was sitting in his car.

On Dec. 12, in Jackson, Miss., Anna May Harmon, a 17-year-old colored girl, was sentenced to hang when she killed her husband in self-defense, after he had attacked and threatened to kill her.

Jobless Teachers Win Court Ruling for School Work

Will Continue Mass Fight to Force N. Y. Board to Give Jobs

NEW YORK, Dec. 15.—In a decision handed down by the Supreme Court on Thursday, the Board of Education of New York City was ordered to fill the 1576 high school vacancies with regular teacher appointments. This ruling was the result of a court case initiated by the Unemployed Teachers Association in its struggle for jobs for the unemployed teachers.

For two years the Board of Education has maintained a policy of filling vacancies in the high schools with substitutes who were paid about half the salary of regular teachers.

There is no doubt that the Board will appeal the decision of the State Supreme Court and will seek other subterfuge in order to avoid carrying out the order of the court. Already, in anticipation of a decision that might be unfavorable, the Board devised a 6-3-3 school year plan that elliminates the first year of high school and at the same time does away with the major portion of the 1576 vacancies.

The Unemployed Teachers Association realizes that the court ruling is only a partial victory, and will carry on a mass fight to defeat all attempts of the Board to avoid giving the unemployed teachers work.

Detroit Threatens to Close Schools

Workers Demand Funds from State

DETROIT, Dec. 17.—With the schools of Detroit threatened with closing in March, the movement is growing to compel the state government to appropriate funds to keep them going.

A mass meeting has ben called by the Save Our Schools Emergency Committee for Monday, Dec. 18, at 8 p.m. in Northern High School, Woodward at Clairmont, to consider action to prevent the shutdown. The Emergency Committee consists of the Highland Park Classroom Teachers, the Classroom Teachers of Detroit, Northwest Detroit Co-operative, students' groups, parents' and other groups.

The movement is receiving the support of the Communist Party, the Trade Union Unity League, and the Auto Workers' Union. Various A. F. of L. unions, among them the Typographical Union, have also declared their support of the struggle to prevent the closing of the schools.

100 From Pittsburgh Steel Mills Meet to Plan Work in Unions

Delegates from Leading Plants Report at SMWIU Conference

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—At the call of the District Executive Committee of the S.M.W.I.U., Pittsburgh district, 100 delegates representing locals and organizational committees of the union met in conference at the Walton Hall, Pittsburgh on Sunday, December 10.

Delegates were present from the following mills; Jones and Laughlin (south side plant), Jones and Laughlin (Aliquipa), Pressed Steel Car Co., McKees Rocks, from Homestead Carnegie mills (blooming mill, 160 inch mill), Carnegie Steel, Duquesne; Walworth Foundry, Greensburgh; Edgar Thompson Steel, Braddock; Union Switch and Signal, Swissvale; McClintoc Marshall Co., Rankin; Jones and Laughlin coke plant, Hazelwood; Westinghouse Electric, Turtle Creek; Eliza Founry (J. & L.), National Tube Corp., McKeesport; McKeesport Tinplate Co., McKeesport; Copperweld Co., Glassport; Columbia Steel, Carnegie; Pittsburgh Water Heater, East Pittsburgh; Central Tube, Ambridge; American Brisge, Ambridge.

Aside from the delegates representing the S.M.W.I.U. directly from the locals and organizational committees, ten delegates from the opposition in the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers attended and participated in the conference.

The District Conference reviewed the past period in the district and laid the tasks for the next steps of the union. This was stressed in the main report, given by Jim Egan, District President, now out on a one year sentence appeal for his activities in the union and the unemployed struggles in which he is a leader. Egan stressed especially the lessons of the Ambridge strike, pointing out its weaknesses and positive sides, from which the district must draw its lessons in future battles with the Steel Trust.

The Conference was opened by Pat Cush, Chairman of the National Board, who was followed by John Meldon, National Secretary-Treasurer, who gave greetings to the conference and reported on the activities of the S.W.W.I.U. nationally and the situation in the industry.

John Zalonko, Chairman of McKees Rocks Local No. 1, was elected chairman of the conference, and Brother Thompson, Negro steel worker from Homestead was elected vice-chairman.

Following the reports, workers from all sections of the districts took the floor in discussion. A strong note of militancy ran through all speeches, with many of the delegates calling for a campaign throughout the winter period to consolidate the union in strategic mills to be followed by a whole series of strikes culminating in local major strikes in the Spring period. The discussion also stressed the need for united action between the miners, who utilize April 1st of each year for their strike movements, and the steel workers. Frank Borich, leader of the miners and secretary of the National Miners Union, addressed the conference, bringing greetings and experiences of the miners.

A report on opposition work within the Amalgamated Association of Iron Steel and Tin Workers was made by Brother R. D., active member of the A.A.I.S.T.W. He called for the formation of opposition groups in all locals of the A.A.I.S.T.W.

Throughout the whole discussion careful attention was paid to an analysis of the organizational forms of the union, particularly the department form of organization. Emphasis was placed by the reporters and delegates on the necessity of rooting the union in the mills and shops on a functioning basis, fighting daily.

A plan of work was submitted and adopted by the conference which called for a combination of open mass activity in the steel towns and territories and careful activity in the Steel Trust mills. Local conferences were outlined to carry the decisions down to the localities and into practice by the membership.

Resolutions were passed and sent demanding the release of the Leipzig trial defendants, the Scottsboro boys and Tom Mooney. A letter of greetings was sent to Mooney, who is Honorary Chairman of the S. M. W. I. U.

Death Rate Growing Under NRA Regime

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 30.—Death rates of 35 American cities with a total population of 37 millions have risen in the past 4 weeks above the rates for the corresponding period of 1932 is shown in the Weekly Health Index (4:145; Nov. 18) of the Bureau of Census.

Negro infant mortality for the week of Nov. 4 rose in 7 out of the 10 cities which sent in a Negro infant death rate. In several of these cities 16 to 25 per cent of the Negro babies died within a month of birth.

This increase definitely shows the hardships imposed upon the workers and especially upon the Negro masses by Roosevelt and his N. R. A.

Force Postponement of Small Home Owner Eviction in Mineola

NEW YORK.—The mass pressure of indignant workers of Mineola, Long Island, frightened Sheriff Wade to postpone the threatened eviction yesterday of Waclaw Wisnieski from his home because of inability to pay $190 in taxes and interest.

When the sheriff saw the temper of the crowd mobilized by the Workers Ex-Servicemen's League and the Unemployed Council, he announced the eviction would be postponed until five days later.

The W.E.S.L. and Unemployed Council are mobilizing the workers in Mineola to prevent the eviction. Protest telegrams should be sent to Judge Johnston, Mineola, N. Y.

Auto Workers News Becomes Bi-Weekly

Improved Issue Has New Features

DETROIT. — With its new issue, dated Dec. 16, the Auto Workers News, organ of the militant Auto Workers Union, begins to appear every two weeks. In the past the paper has appeared irregularly.

The decision to issue the Auto Workers News every two weeks was made by the National Executive Board of the union as part of a two-months' organization drive it has launched. It was felt that in order to give leadership to the automobile workers of this country in face of the attacks being made against them by the powerful auto corporations, a fighting paper, appearing every two weeks, was essential.

The new issue of the Auto Workers News is greatly improved in content and appearance. It contains news from workers in all the leading automobile plants, including an article exposing an increase in speed-up of 65 per cent in one department in the Ford River Rouge plant. A new feature is a column of Facts for Auto Workers; the leading editorial is on the Scottsboro case. The issue also contains the call for the United Front Auto Workers Conference, to be held in Detroit Dec. 17.

A. B. Magil, former editor of the Michigan Worker, has become editor of the Auto Workers News, working with a committee of automobile workers that has been set up. The paper sells for 2 cents a copy; bundle orders at 1 cent a copy can be secured from the Auto Workers Union, 4210 Woodward Ave., room 16, Detroit.

$5 FROM ILLINOIS UNIT

EVANSTON, Ill.—Unit No. 401, sent a contribution of $5 to help raise the $40,000 needed to assure the immediate existence of the Daily Worker, and to help meet the expenses of the new, modern press.

Los Angeles, Calif.

Bargains : : Entertainment : : Food : : Games
AT THE
UNITED WORKERS PRESS
BAZAAR

FRIDAY	SATURDAY	SUNDAY	MONDAY
DEC. 22	DEC. 23	DEC. 24	DEC. 25

WORKERS CENTER 3700 Brooklyn Ave. LOS ANGELES
ALL FUNDS FOR
Daily Worker : Western Worker : Morning Freiheit
Working Woman : Hunger Fighter : Lucha Obrera

MASS MEETING
Welcome Our Workers' Delegation
Just Returned from a Two-Month Stay in U. S. S. R.
HAYS JONES, N. Y. Marine Worker; TOM AUSTIN, Minneapolis Tool & Dye Maker; JOHN GARNEY, Navy Yard Worker
MONDAY, DEC. 18th, 8 P.M. — IRVING PLAZA
Admission 15c; Unemployed free 15th ST. & IRVING PL.
Auspices: Friends of the Soviet Union

Workers Cooperative Colony
2700-2800 BRONX PARK EAST
has now REDUCED THE RENT
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Wallace Argues for Applying the Poison of the New Deal to Sick Agriculture

By NATHANIEL BUCHWALD

I.

One is almost tempted to present without comment the telling passages of Mr. Wallace's report to the President. Despite the opposite intention of its author, the report is a damning indictment of the New Deal slavery embodied for the farmers in the A.A.A. (Agricultural Adjustment Act) and in the inflation policies of the Roosevelt administration. Though Mr. Wallace is mainly concerned with purveying his "baloney" on the Roosevelt farm policy, he, nevertheless, blurts out, here and there, a few significant facts about the present condition of the American farmers, and these facts completely belie the claims of the New Deal demagogues that the farmers today are better off than they were before the present administration embarked on its program of crop reduction, inflation and slavery codes.

Mr. Wallace Resorts to a Grammatical Trick

Writing in the comforting past tense, the Secretary of Agriculture thus characterizes the condition of agriculture in the United States:

"Agriculture, in short, was very sick, and the disease from which it suffered, threatened also the entire community. Ruinous low farm earnings tended to separate farm operation from farm ownership and to degrade farmers into virtual serfdom. The collapse of farm prices caused a heavy loss in farm valuations, in which farmers' equities were destroyed. . . . Average mortgage debt per acre was nearly three times greater than in the pre-war years. . . . The stability not merely of agriculture but also of business hung in the balance . . . The depression robbed the farmers of their independence . . . and thereby weakened the foundation of our whole economic system."

By describing this situation in the past tense, Mr. Wallace seeks to create the impression that the trouble is over and that "now it can be told." But when he takes up the various aspects of agriculture, he cannot help admitting that the situation today is little, if at all, better than it was in March. The present facts, as admitted by the Secretary of Agriculture, completely destroy the illusion of an improvement in the situation and show that Mr. Wallace's past tense is not-so-subtle subterfuge.

Let us quote from the Report:

"One out of seven rural families now receives relief."

"As to the results of the whole campaign (of cotton crop reducing) it is too early to speak. . . . The situation in the cotton belt remains critical" (Our emphasis).

"A fair exchange value (for farm products) at this writing is not in sight." (Our emphasis).

"Farm incomes from livestock products and from poultry and eggs in 1933 seems likely to be about the same as it was in 1932."

"If improvement continues to the end of the year, the gross income from the dairy products should equal that of 1932."

"Some farmers, notably the beef-cattle men, lost purchasing power between March and October."

There are more of such tell-tale facts

Food Prices Forced Up and Manufacturers, Distributors, Grain Speculators, Railroad and Bankers Profit By It

and figures in the Report, which points out that the farm-mortgage indebtedness in 1928 amounted to $9,500,000,00 and that the reduction of this debt by about one billion dollars in 1932

"is largely the result, not of normal liquidation, but of foreclosures, bankruptcies, and forced sales . . . Mortgage carrying charges alone will take this year something like 13 per cent of the gross farm income."

And here is another "bright" feature:

"Mortgage interest is in arrears on thousands of farms that have not yet been brought under the hammer."

"Not yet," but presumably there is "hope" of bringing also these thousands of farms under the hammer. Just give the New Deal a chance!

Nor is the situation any brighter with respect to taxes. Mr. Wallace admits that "land values fell more rapidly than did taxes, with the result that in 1932 taxes amounted to . . . nearly three times as much as in 1913." To be sure, there were some reductions in taxes, but

"the average tax reductions, though substantial, have been very unevenly distributed among taxpayers. Many have had no reductions from the 1929 level."

It would be inconvenient, of course, for Mr. Wallace to tell the whole truth about tax reductions, for that would reveal systematic reductions for the benefit of land barons and kulaks. The "many" who have had "no reductions from the 1929 level," are the poor, halfruined or completely expropriated farmers driven by the tens of thousands from their land.

Mr. Wallace "Explains" the Hopeless

The Secretary of Agriculture struts out in the full armor of the phraseology and the demagogic catch-penny slogans of the Roosevelt administration. But he soon finds himself enmeshed in the inherent contradictions of capitalist economy. Pity the plight of the New Deal champion who wants at the same time to prove that profits must be protected and that excessive profits are a menace to the very existence of the profit system. The "baloney" holds together as long as Mr. Wallace inflates it with rhetoric, but the minute he brings it in contact with the facts—bang goes the "baloney"!

We are told that

"As part of the general recovery program the Federal government has undertaken to raise the general level of prices through the control of credit and currency and through industrial codes designed to raise wages, increase employment and improve labor conditions."

We are assured that

"The Agricultural Act recognizes the interests of both the producers and the consumers. It contemplates raising the purchasing power of farm commodities . . . while protecting the consumer against extortion."

We are even treated to a "revolutionary" observation that

"It may be necessary to review very critically the influence of excessive profits on our economic life."

And there is even frowning at

"the laws that govern the distribution of income (which) cause a polarization of wealth and poverty, a piling up of purchasing power at one end of the social scale."

But

"Processors, distributors and others, however, hold a strong position in the economic system. . . . In seeking the cooperation of processors and distributors in arrangements to pay increased prices to farmers, the administration must allow these groups a profit."

Who Gets the "Spread"?

Mr. Wallace is very eloquent on the subject of the processing tax and other measures "designed" to raise the income of the farmers, but when it comes to measuring the actual increase in the income, the supposed improvement of the condition of the farmers, the Secretary of Agriculture is found mumbling that

"We cannot judge what is essentially a long-time program from its initial results"

"eventually most of our raw-material prices should rise to the extent to which gold in the dollar is reduced. It may take certain products a year, or even several years fully to reflect the change."

Yet some of the results of the "New Deal" have been very definite and very quick in manifesting themselves. For instance—the rise in the cost of living. Mr. Wallace admits that

"many commodities are selling today at prices much higher than would be necessary to meet the expense involved in raising wages and shortening hours."

He also admits that there is a big "spread" between the prices the consumers pay for farm-products and the prices the farmers receive. And—

"in order that the consumer may know that he is really helping agriculture when he pays a little more for milk or bread or cotton, the Agricultural Adjustment Administration will publish facts about spreads between consumers' and producers' prices."

Yet this information is very conspicuous by its absence in the Report. Only by indirection can we infer from it, that the manufacturers, distributors, grain speculators, railroads and bankers get the lion's share of the increase in food prices. The report admits that in the past

"manufacturers and distributors took a steadily increasing share of the consumer's dollar. . . . In the case of milk, the share increased from 55 to 62 per cent, in the case of bread—from 74 to 81 per cent."

Now, if the income from dairy products this year "should equal that of 1932" (if all goes well), you can figure out for yourself who has benefitted from the increase in the retail price of milk. Certainly not the dairy farmer!

Membership Drive of IWO Lags in Eleventh Week

Drive Extended to Jan. 15; Grand Total Is 6,912 Adults, 1,337 Children

By MAX BEDACHT

Membership Drive

The eleventh week of the membership drive of our International Workers Order did not bring the expected increase of new members. The aim was to get not less than one thousand new members per week for the remainder of the drive. We achieved 742 and 200 children this week.

However, the detailed results of the week show improvement. The Italian Section reached 97 new members this week as against a weekly quota average of 58. Good work, comrades of the Italian Section! Keep it up!

The English Section exceeded its weekly quota of 73 by six, achieving a total of 79. The Ukrainian Section achieved 75 and the Roumanian 32. The Youth Section, too, had one of its upward spells this week and won 42 new members.

There was a slip in the Jewish and Slovak sections. That is why we fell so far short of our expected one thousand.

The eleventh week brings the grand total of the returns of this drive to 6,912 new members and 1,337 children.

Drive Extended

Upon request of several districts, the Organization Committee of the National Executive Committee of the Order has extended the membership drive to January 15th. This means that the reduced initiation fee of 50c is accepted up to and including the 15th of January. It means also that all applications reaching the National Office of the Order up to and including January 22 will be accepted as part of the campaign efforts and will be counted on the awards of prizes—medals, etc. Finally, it means that if the districts which requested the extension take it seriously, we will be able to conclude our campaign with a total of not less than 10,000 new members.

The District Committees, the City Central Committees and the branches must not be satisfied with a mechanical acceptance of this extension of the campaign. They must instead plan and organize the campaign for these additional two weeks; only by doing that will we achieve the maximum of results.

Forward to one thousand new members per week for the last two weeks of the campaign.

First Shock Brigader

The first shock brigader on record in the National Office of the Order for having achieved an individual record of over 25 new members won for the Order, is Comrade M. Selnick of Branch 75, New York. He is the first, though not the only one. Several other comrades were since reported as eligible to the gold shock brigader's medal of the Order.

Comrade Selnick recognizes the value of our International Workers Order as a militant workers organization. He helped build the Order as a method of strengthening the power of the working class. His record is proof of that.

Comrade Selnick has been active in the workers struggles for half of the 33 years of his life. In Germany as a construction worker in the Ruhr territory he was an active member of the opposition groups in the German metal workers union. He is now a militant in the ranks of the Trade Union Unity League.

We extend our greetings to Comrade Selnick as our first shock brigader. Dozens of comrades throughout the country aspire to the honor Comrade Selnick has already achieved. When and if they achieve it also, you, Comrade Selnick, will be in good company of workers who not only wish for the growth of the power of the workers, but who are actively building that power. That is the kind of soldiers our army of revolutionary organizations need, soldiers who not only wish for a change in history, but who set out to make this change.

Suspensions

Our campaign has had a stimulating influence on the life of the Order. Last quarter saw the lowest suspension list in two years. Only 950 suspensions were reported.

Since half of these suspensions will surely be reinstated, we have good prospects of not losing more than 500 members this quarter. At the same time our campaign promises to bring us by January 1st not less than 9,000 new members. This will guarantee us a net gain in our membership of 8,500.

The branch executives must everywhere plan and act to reduce the suspensions still more and to achieve at least a 75 per cent reinstatement. Our reduced dues make this possible. The growing enthusiasm for our Order among its members and among the workers in general almost guarantee success for all such efforts.

Intensify the Campaign

There are many requests and suggestions for an extension of our campaign for another month or two. These requests must be rejected. A campaign cannot be carried on forever; top efforts cannot be sustained for ever.

The requests for extension of the campaign tried to make up in time what the campaign lacked in intensity. Some comrades believe that a low percentage of mobilization with a several hundred percentage of time produces 100 per cent effort. But this is a fallacious logic. Extensiveness cannot replace intensiveness.

Let us illustrate this. An intensive mobilization should inspire every member to make an effort in the campaign for new members. Such a well-organized campaign can double our membership in one single week. All that is needed is that every member bring in the proverbial other member. Of course such a campaign would require most intense preparations. It would require quite a campaign to arouse every member sufficiently to induce him to fulfill his quota.

When such intense preparations are lacking, and when weak preparations have only mobilized some 5 per cent to 10 per cent of the membership for the campaign, it will take quite a number of weeks to increase the membership even 20 per cent. But the enthusiasm of the few activized members will not hold out forever. The activities of these few cannot make up for the inactivity of the many. If efforts are made to do that through prolongation of the campaign, then even their enthusiasm will give out. The campaign will die for lack of nourishment.

Therefore, comrades, we do not want endless, but intensive campaigns. The more intensive the campaigns are, the shorter they can be, and the shorter they can be made because of a maximum of mobilization, the more effective they are and the better are the results.

Postal Workers Form Committees to Attain Unity

(By a Post Office Correspondent)

NEW YORK.—I have read the contributions of Post Office workers that have appeared in the Daily Worker from time to time telling of their miserable working conditions, and am aware of their contributions in the form of money to help the "Daily," which in turn will help them fight for a betterment of their conditions. In an archaic capitalist world where the ethical code even among the workers has been "dog eat dog," it is encouraging to see the radicalization of an industry, (slow though it may be) which has hitherto been considered not only conservative, but also reactionary.

A Congressional session is coming. Pressure must be brought to bear on individual Congressmen, and on the Congress as a whole, for the amelioration of the postal workers' miserable condition. How best could this be done if not by one national industrial union?

Unity Movement

At present aiming toward this goal are "committees for one organization" in a number of cities, whose object is to drive existing organizations into amalgamation. Their role is to organize opposition groups within the dissatisfied ranks of the existing organizations, instead of allowing them to drop from the rolls.

Thousands upon thousands have quit these organizations, sick with disguest at the "belly-crawling and sell-out" tactics of the various leaderships. These workers must not be allowed to leave the ranks. They must be organized and encouraged to express their desires in a more potent way than mere quitting.

There are as yet too many backward workers, who although dissatisfied with their organizations, will be convinced by their misleaders that although we speak of one organization, actually we are forming still another organization. This argument is a deadly one, and we must avoid giving them the opportunity to use it against us.

John Lynch, Sailor, Murdered By Ship Owners' Callousness

Left for Days in the Forecastle While Dying of Blood Poison in Infected Gum

By a Worker Correspondent

NEW YORK.—Every day I have been looking in the Daily Worker for something about the tragedy which happened to one of our workers on the S. S. American Merchant. But evidently you haven't heard of it.

A fireman, John Lynch, had a tooth pulled in London. After leaving London his gum got sore so he went to the doctor, who put some iodine on it. It gradually got worse, so he reported to the doctor again, and was given a hot water bottle.

This man has been in the company for nine years and being a faithful worker, stood watch as long as he could stand the pain in his jaw. The doctor said his gum was infected. This went on for about a week. He lay over in the cold firemans forecastle (cold because this ship is heated by back pressure to save fuel) and no attention except what his fellow-workers did for him. Poison set in and his face swelled up.

Lynch passed away Tuesday morning at 4:57 while we were waiting for the Boston pilot. The night before he died his throat started swelling, making it hard to breath. He was still left in the forecastle with the excuse the hospital was too cold. It was suggested putting him in an empty passenger's room as there were only 17 passengers on board. But his fellow-workers were told his sickness might be contagious and he had to be kept isolated. But he was still left in the forecastle with five other firemen.

At 8 o'clock Monday night he was found wandering around the alley way barely breathing and the pain unbearable. Some of his ship mates got a steamer chair and fixed him as best as they could in a locker where they keep empty beer bottles. Imagine such a place for a dying man.

Waited Seven Hours

For seven hours before Lynch died we waited out at Boston light for a pilot. With all the coast guard cutters around us getting paid to help seamen, the master or officers wouldn't try to get him ashore. At 3:30 one of the men on watch called the doctor where he saw the condition Lynch was in. So he was finally taken over to the hospital and given a "shot" to ease the pain. By that time he was gasping for breath, and couldn't speak. He died at 4:57 a.m.

Coming into Boston at daylight the flag wasn't put at half-mast in respect for the dead faithful worker. When attention was called to this we were told they didn't want the reporters and passengers to know of the death. A very poor excuse, because the passengers soon heard of it from the stewards. In Boston a wire was sent to Lynch's father asking what was to be done with the body.

Body Thrown Overboard

Morning after we left Boston for New York the masters and officers decided to throw the body over the side without waiting for a reply to the telegram. The crew protested against this, but with the doctor begging and pleading, the body of Lynch was thrown over just a few hours before we reached port (which is against the law). The only excuse given was they were saving his relatives the expense of a funeral.

On arrival at the dock, there was an undertaker to look after the body, which was already disposed of. This man was a veteran belonging to the American Legion. It had been arranged to give him a military funeral.

So half the crew quit the ship for the reason that there was given no excuse why the body was done away with without permission, and so quickly within sight of port. It looks like a crime was covered up. The report read Lynch died from an infected tooth. We'd say from blood poison through negligence and abuse.

So, Editor, I hope you will find this story worth printing in your paper. It may save some other worker in the future. By the way, the doctor sailed again yesterday on the American Merchant, all smiles as if nothing happened.

C. L.

Chicago Streetcar Men Exploited in Military Fashion

(By a Street Car Worker Correspondent)

CHICAGO, Ill. — Twelve thousand Chicago workers are occupied in the surface transportation, besides the 4,000 on the "L." These workers, dressed in uniforms with shiney buttons, monkey suits as they are called by most of them, are engaged in a nerve racking and exacting work. The schedules are the fastest, the lay-over periods the shortest, the intervals between the cars the longest that the Surface Lines "efficiency" maniacs who work in the schedule department can make.

Beset by an army of spotters, or "inspectors" as they are called by the company; watched by supervisors and stool pigeons, the trainmen are urged time and again by the lecturers of the accident prevention department not to take chanves, wait for passengers, be polite and attentive. And they are all of that.

They work under a discipline more severe than in the army and have less privileges. They work without vacations with pay and without pensions. Besides this they are victims of grafters, company and union.

On the company's side the General Superintendent of Transportation, Mr. Evenson, has his own private graft with the tacit consent of the union officials (for a friendly cut).

The side money made by him and on which he does not pay any income tax is made on the sale of uniforms to the men.

For example: This winter a new kind of cap was invented by Mr. Evanson (he invents them every year!) The price of each was $2.25, at least a dollar higher than any cap on the market. Even in War time no cap cost more than $1.75.

When one stops to figure out what this means in volume — let us say several thousand caps bought by the men—Mr. Evenson makes in one shot more than he receives as his salary!

About the union graft, the special assessment building fund into which the street car men had paid over $1,000,000; although the Ashland Boulevard Auditorium's total cost was less than $500,000. Watch the Daily Worker!

Meanwhile—How about the pensions?

—M. Nelson.

(Signature Authorized).

* * *

Editor's Note: We ask street car workers throughout the country, and especially in Chicago, to write us of their conditions of work.

PARTY LIFE

Scores Poor Meetings As Discouraging New Members

Worker Also Comments on Pessimistic Tone of Some Party Members

We quote below a letter sent to us by a member of a shop unit in New York District. The letter was read to the shop unit, who voted to send it to the Party Life Column of the Daily Worker. We are also publishing the comments of the New York District in reply to this letter.

* * *

By a Member of a Shop Unit, Section No. 7

"As a new Party member, connected with what is considered an important shop unit, I would like to make a few observations as to life within the Communist Party.

How Not To Organize Meetings

Some weeks ago, I was given a notice to call at the Workers Center on a Sunday morning, where I was to receive a card of admission and be notified as to the place at which a meeting was to be held. This meeting was to take up the progress made in carrying out the Open Letter. I called at the Center and was given a card and told to go to the Manhattan Lyceum where a meeting would start at 10 a. m. Apparently this was to be a closed meeting. However, upon reaching the place of meeting there was no one there to collect the admission cards. The meeting started at 11:15 a. m. The failure of this meeting to start on time was apparently due to the fact that the members of the District Committee did not show up. After the meeting started we were told that it was to last until 10 p. m., in other words, we were asked to stay there approximately 12 hours.

Another Long Meeting

The next meeting I attended was a functionaries meeting called for 1 p. m., Nov. 18th, at Irving Plaza. This meeting was attended by another member of my unit and myself. As our shop does not close until 12:30, we were unable to be there on time. At this meeting it seems that the District Committee was there on time, but the meeting was held up because the membership was late in coming in. The meeting started at 2 p. m. After it had started, the District Organiser told us that he had a secret to tell us, and the secret was that we were going to stay there until 8 p. m. No one had been notified that the meeting was to last for seven hours and few of the members had made provision to stay there that long.

The comrade who came with me was compelled to leave about 6 p. m., and he tells me he had great difficulty in getting out as he was stopped at the door. He also commented on the fact that anyone could have gotten into this meeting, as he was not required to show any credentials and that to him this meeting was no different than many similar meetings at which he was required to show his membership book. He also commented on the fact that the members formed themselves into small groups and held meetings amongst themselves, thereby distracting the attention of members who came there to really learn something.

The whole meeting seemed to carry a note of pessimism. This seemed to be particularly true in regards to the organisation of the units. The units complained that they were unable to get leadership and co-operation from their sections and the District.

No Pessimism in This Shop Unit

Our shop unit, due to certain conditions at the present time, is unable to carry on active work except in the form of leaflets and is, therefore, one in which you might expect to find more or less a state of stagnation. However, you will find no trace of pessimism or stagnation in our unit, and the reason for this I attribute to the fact that we have always had excellent leadership by a member of the Section Committee who regularly attends our meetings and constantly gives us advice as to how a unit should be conducted as well as giving us his experience in solving our problems. This makes the meetings interesting and stimulates us to more and better discussions of political subjects.

I believe that there should be more of this kind of co-operation between the units and the sections and that the District should have direct connection with all important shop units and fractions of mass organizations and trade unions.

Important That Meetings Start on Time

Regarding meetings held by the District and mass organizations, the question of starting these meetings on time is not only getting to be, but is a disgrace to the Communist Party. If a meeting is called for a certain time, let's have it at that time, regardless of whether the majority of the membership or audience is present or not.

It is getting to such a state that a Party member is ashamed to invite workers to meetings, for fear that they will become disgusted with the way they are conducted and have nothing further to do with the movement.

As an example of this, I induced a woman worker interested in children's organizations to go to City College, Nov. 25th, to attend a play given by the Young Pioneers. The play was scheduled to start at 8 p. m. She was there at 7 p. m., having been told that more tickets had been sold than there were seats. After waiting until 9 p. m., she left, and I understand the play did not start until 9:30 p. m. How can we do business this way?

I hope that the Daily Worker will take up the matter of having meetings held in an orderly manner and stress the importance of having Party and Mass organizations hold meetings at the time scheduled, as this is one of the principle reasons for our losing a large following.

* * *

Comment By Org. Department, District No. 2

We essentially agree with the contents of your letter. The criticism with regard to opening meetings on time is thoroughly justifiable. We must admit neglect of the district in this regard. In most cases the delay is caused by the late arrival of the comrades. However, until this situation is overcome, the main purpose of the meeting cannot be achieved unless the comrades called to these meetings are present at the hour set for the opening of the meeting. The comrades in the district, as well as those participating in these meetings, must make a serious effort to change this situation, and to this end the comrades in the district will bend all their effort.

With regard to the criticism of the district functionaries conference, the criticism is certainly merited and the Org. Dept. is fully conscious of the bad way in which the conference was organized. In the future steps will be taken to inform the functionaries directly on all details.

The manner in which the conference was organized is responsible for the note of pessimism there. We certainly agree that with real effective leadership and the kind of guidance you evidently receive in your unit, real advances can be made; the unit life can be appreciably improved. The whole situation of which you complain requires the conscious efforts of the entire Party to overcome by paying the most serious and systematic attention to proper organization, to each detail of our work. AT THE PRESENT TIME THE DISTRICT IS TACKLING THESE ORGANIZATIONAL QUESTIONS.

Letters from Our Readers

BOSSES DON'T LIKE C. P. EXPOSURE OF N. R. A.

Philadelphia Pa.

The well-known fascist judge, Harry S. McDevitt, the tool of the bosses in this city denounced the Communist Party of America again as the open enemy of "god and country" and called on "god-fearing Americans" to join together in casting the "blighting menace from our shores."

The reason for this he said is because the Communists flooded the city with circulars telling the workers not to depend on the promises of the N. R. A., but to organize into militant unions and strike.

But the more he and his like praise Roosevelt and denounce the Communist Party, the more the masses of exploited workers and farmers turn to Communism, and this is what makes Mr. McDevitt mad as a dog.

The strike of the bakery workers and the dozens of other strikes thruout the city prove that the workers don't listen to McDevitts' cries. No doubt one of the big "god fearing" 100 per cent Americans that will join the judge will be his friend, Cardinal Dougherty, who pretends to represent Jesus, who walked barefoot and did not care for more than one shirt. He himself has expensive automobiles, a big mansion, where he lives like a sultan, although Catholic folks in the neighborhood around the cathedral take their breakfast and supper from the slop-cans on the sidewalks.

I was brought up as a Catholic but am done with the priests. I don't belong in the Communist Party, but I cannot be without sympathy for a party which is persecuted as in Germany today, because it tells the truth to the workers.

—A Worker.

BLESSINGS OF N. R. A.

Barnhart, Texas.

Dear Editor:—

The Blue Buzzard, or the N. R. A., has gone the way of the Hoover Share-the-Work Plan. It was a deception in the beginning and a failure in the end.

What is necessary is for the workers to take full possession of the earth and abolish the wage-system entirely. None shall work for others for wages in any shape, form or fashion; then and only then can man be considered free.

Now we produce everything and have nothing, not a flower-pot or a window to set the pot in.

—F.M.J.

Fight for Unity Urged in Every Railroad Lodge

By a Railroad Worker Correspondent

NEW YORK.—It is common knowledge that since before the enactment of the eight-hour law, whose provision for passenger service was surrendered to the railroads by our leaders then assembled at the Park Avenue Hotel in New York City, a policy of inaction and obstruction has been the order of the day for our Grand Chiefs.

It is well to recall to mind that the child of their labor at the above meeting was the eight within ten hour clause for passenger service. At that time it was palmed onto us with the palliative, "It will be of short duration only." However, it has thrived these many years into lusty adulthood, with that other monstrosity, the 150-mile day for passenger trainmen.

The Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers has been so mismenaged that it is now ready to gasp its last breath. But there is still a flicker of life and hope. A survival of all the brotherhoods depends upon all of the brothers, each one, not just a few; it depends upon a vigorous and prolonged battle.

Demand a six-hour day, 100 miles or less for all classes of service, with a daily rate much better than the one in effect at the time of the 10 per cent robbery, one that will insure a decent living for a day's work; double time for all overtime; the establishment of a national pension plan; compensation, and modern living quarters off company property away from home terminals; relieving terminals to be at starting point in short turn-around service; no short hauls to be coupled to through service, and the abolition of all mixed service.

There is no doubt that the men are aware of the trimming we are now receiving, also that it can and must be stopped and that now by proper action. The place to do it is in our lodge room, every lodge room, today, in unity with all brotherhood members.

* * *

Editor's Note.—To bring about the unity of the railroad workers, there is the Railroad Brotherhood Unity Movement, located at 799 Broadway, New York City. This movement unites all railroad workers, no matter what their affiliation—whether A. F. of L., Brotherhood, Independent or unorganized—to act within their organizations and on the job, to put across the program of demands roughly outlined above. We urge all railroad workers to get in touch with this movement.

Daily Worker,
50 E. 13th St.,
New York City.

Comrades: Here is my contribution to help my Daily Worker install the new press:

Name .....

Address .....

City ..... State .....

Amount $.....

In the Home

CONDUCTED BY HELEN LUKE

Lens has turned over to me a relevant circular, which he somehow got hold of. This release-sheet describes a diet for the fattening of actresses, now that the lean and hungry look is no longer fashionable. No doubt the bourgeoisie, in these days of widespread starvation for the masses, admires the rotund figure as differentiated from the "common" or cadaverous one of the unemployed.

The leaflet announces:

"'Curvacious' Diet Prescribed for Actresses

"With Mae West curves sweeping into fashion and healthy femininity returning, a special strengthening diet was formulated this week by Richard Kline, trainer of all Paramount stars.

"'Thin women tire easily, become ill frequently and lack the vitality of their more naturally developed sisters,' Kline declares.

"The physical instructor is in charge of the training table of . . . girls who do vigorous swimming and rowing scenes . . . in 'Eight Girls in a Boat.' . . .

"Kline's menu builds strength and curves without causing fat to form if normal exercise is taken each day. He also recommends a quart of milk and ten to fifteen glasses of water daily. The diet:

"Breakfast—Stewed or fresh fruit or citrus juice; bran type cereal; whole wheat or bran toast; eggs in any form; milk or cocoa.

"Lunch—Raw or cooked vegetable salad or fruit salad; fresh fruit.

"Dinner—Fruit or avocado cocktail; vegetable or chicken soup or broth; small salad; choice of lamb chops, steak, or vegetable plate; any dessert."

What a breakfast, what a breakfast! Just like old times! And I see there's no limit on the number of eggs. And think of the quart of milk every day! And then think of the miners' kids that neves see a pint of milk, let alone a quart.

So it's a diet for actresses, is it? Well—after a Certain Event it's going to be a diet for miners, farmers and factory workers—with potatoes and gravy in addition, if they want it.

Comrade J. R. has a real problem which he thinks can be solved through our column. He has a little girl whom he cannot keep in his home, as there is no one to care for her while he works. She is at present boarding in a private home, where she is being taught religion, taught to pray, and so on.

Comrade J. R. of course objects to this and wants to find a real workers' home for the little girl. He will pay $25 a month for her room, board and care, and will also supply her clothes and pay any extra little expenses. The little girl is five years old. If there is a comrade who wishes to undertake her care, please send letters to J. R., in care of this column.

Helping the Daily Worker Through Helen Luke

Contributions received to the credit of Helen Luke in her Socialist competition with Michael Gold, Dr. Luttinger, Edward Newhouse and Jacob Burck to raise $1,000 in the $40,000 Daily Worker Drive:

Total to date $162.41

NOTE

In the future, all letters from workers in the transportation and communications industries will be published each week on Friday, instead of on Monday, as heretofore. We urge workers from these industries—which include railroad, marine, surface lines, subway, elevated lines, express companies, truck drivers, taxi drivers, post office, telegraph, radio employes, etc., to write to us of their conditions of work, and their struggles to organize. Please get these letters to us by Tuesday of each week.

FROM AN A. F. OF L. WORKER

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—One of the ardent supporters of the Daily Worker in this city is H. J., member of the American Federation of Labor, who has taken a dollar off his pay on several occasions and sent it to help put the $40,000 drive over the top.

Rush Your Order for 24-Page Anniversary Daily Worker!

Messenger Boys Meet Thursdays in Labor Temple

By a Mersenger Correspondent

NEW YORK.—We've done it at last!

When the fellows in my office first got hold of the leaflet calling the telegraph employees to a meeting, they all thought the matter a big joke. Anyway, four of us went down to the meeting in a group to see what it was all about. This was the first time any of us messengers could remember that a leaflet was ever issued to us calling us to organize, and

we were suspicious that it might be some sort of a racket.

When we got to Labor Temple Thursday night, it was a little before 8 o'clock, and the place was already packed. Later, about 50 messengers were turned away because there was no room for them.

At the meeting we clearly saw that this was just the thing we had been waiting for for a long time. We elected a delegation of four to go to Washington to present a code which we drew up at this meeting, and we are also going to double this delegation at the next meeting and make a real fight at Washington, and let them know down there that we "mutts" don't want to be slaves all our lives, but are going to organize and demand better conditions. We also decided to join the United Telegraphers of America so that we should enjoy the protection of this recently-organized, independent union.

Come on, fellows, all down to next Thursday's meeting!

Messenger Boys Learn Value of "Daily Worker"

By a Worker Correspondent

NEW YORK. — Under the N.R.A. code adopted Sept. 1 no provision was made for the messengers who struggled under a heavy load of samples or advertising matter. The company paid such messengers for this back-breaking labor the miserly sum of 20 cents per hour. The other distribution companies paid men 35 cents to 40 cents per hour for the same kind of labor. The Western Union made enormous profits out of this beastly exploitation.

Recently the Daily Worker published letters that these poorly paid boys wrote in exposing these crimes against youth. One of our parents sent these clippings to Washington proving that the N.R.A. is protecting a company in paying low wages to boys for men's work. Some of the distributing companies (competitors to the telegraph companies) took up the battle that the Daily Worker exposed.

The Western Union was ordered to pay all messengers in New York City 31¼ cents per hour for all distribution work. A great victory. Thanks to the "Daily." Let us support it by reading it daily and parsing on copies to other messengers.

Victory in $40,000 Drive Will Assure New Press for "Daily"

NOTE:—After today names of contributors will be listed once a week to allow more space on this page daily for news of the class struggle. Rush every cent collected for the "Daily" and all contributions to assure victory in the $40,000 drive and make possible installation of our new press.

* * *

NEW YORK.—With the drive close to victory, a number of districts are still behind in their quotas. Those that have gone over the top are Seattle, Boston, Philadelphia, Detroit, California, Newark. Each one of these districts did splendid revolutionary work, more than going over the top.

New York has raised 89.94 per cent of its $20,000 quota; Cleveland, 83.6 per cent. Section 1, in Cleveland, has already raised $311 on its quota of $225, and is still going strong.

Pittsburgh has raised 71.87 per cent on a quota of $1,000; Chicago, 67.6 per cent on its pledge of $5,000. Connecticut has raised 77.2 per cent of its $500. These districts, as well as the others which have not raised their quotas, are urged to do so and help the Daily Worker install its new press.

The West Side Women's Council No. 2, Chicago, raised $15 at a surprise party for one of its most active members, Rose Primack. The Followers of the Trail, New York, sent in $15, in addition to a previous contribution of $45. The Russian I. W. O. branch, South Bend, Ind., raised $5 at a 25th anniversary party for one of its members. Ilwaco Unit, Astoria, Oregon, sent $5.50. Herman Ott, 1239 E. 15th St., Chicago, Ill., 80 years of age, contributed 50 cents to help the "Daily"; the Unemployed Council No. 36 of the same city, sent $2.

We appeal to all readers and organizations to help put the $40,000 drive over the top and assure the installation of the new Daily Worker press. Twenty-five cents from every reader will put the drive over the top. Fill out the coupon below:

This is a reduced cut of a poster put out by Detroit for the 10th Anniversary Celebration of the Daily Worker. Actual size of the poster is 20 inches wide, 30 inches long.

Districts! What are you doing to arrange similar celebrations, and to advertise them? Let's hear from you at once.

Doctor Luttinger advises:

By PAUL LUTTINGER, M.D.

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

No Smoking in Gastric Ulcer

B. H., Chicago, Ill.—If you have an ulcer of the stomach or of the duodenumen, it would be best to give up smoking altogether. Smoking definitely aggravates stomach ulcers and other disorders of digestion. If you must smoke, do not use more than one cigarette right after each meal.

As to the diet, the best thing is to live on milk and cream for a few weeks. After that, you can eat, gradually, cereals and the finer vegetables. Never eat coarse vegetables, like cabbage.

* * *

A Course of Medicine and a Course of Fasting

C. N., Stelton, N. J.—There is no sense, for a healthy person to take "a course of medicine" by which you mean a dose of calomel, epsom salts or some other strong cathartic. These periodical "courses" which were so popular to the last generation have no standing in modern science. A person should take a laxative, if he takes it at all, only when it is imperatively needed.

As to the starvation courses, we see no need for them under the present N.R.A. administration, when people starve continually. If you mean periodical fasting, this also is unnecessary and may even prove dangerous. Certain diseases may require limited periods of comparative fasting; but no person should undertake fasts at periodical intervals, just because he or she believes that it might "do some good". We would advise you to stop reading the literature sent you by irresponsible, ignorant [illegible] faddists.

* * *

Removal of Entire Stomach

D. W. N., Chicago, [illegible] Yes, it is perfectly possible to [illegible] without a stomach. The main [illegible] digestion of the various foods [illegible] takes place in the small intestines. The stomach can be removed surgically without causing much disturbance to the patient, except that he has to be careful and eat small quantities of food at a time. A removal of nearly the entire stomach is being done almost every day in the week in the hospitals of New York. In these operations, the end of the gullet is sutured to the small intestine. After a while, a little pouch is formed which forms in the place where the stomach was. It is merely a small reservoir for the food in its transit from the gullet to the small intestine.

* * *

Note

Please note that the writer does not make any home calls. He limits his practice to office consultation only. Comrades needing a physician to visit them at their homes should please call a doctor in their neighborhood.

Helping the Daily Worker Through Dr. Luttinger

Contributions received to the credit of Dr. Luttinger in his Socialist competition with Michael Gold, Edwar Newhouse, Helen Luke, Jacob Burc and Del to raise $1,000 in the $40,00 Daily Worker Drive:

T. Larzon, Chicago..... $ 2.0
Previous total 941.4

Total to date $943.4

WHAT A WORLD!

By Michael Gold

THE bloody farce in Germany is winding up. They have called it a trial of the Communists on the charge of having set fire to government buildings. But we know these trials: Sacco and Vanzetti are fresh in our minds and hearts. Tom Mooney is still in jail because of a similar trial, and the Scottsboro boys are in the midst of another.

I say "similar" advisedly, because the Reichstag fire trial is different from the past and current frame-up trials in the United States; there is no appeal possible for the four fearless Communist defendants. And the mass of German workers, unlike the workers of this country, cannot raise its clenched fist of protest without immediate bloody suppression by the Nazi butchers.

The great heart of the German working class lives and grows daily in power. But it must work underground, no public protest is possible.

Yes, the workers of the world are familiar with these "trials." Millions of people have been taught by such trials that the capitalist court is merely another instrument of oppression in the hands of a master class, an extension of the blackjack, machine gun and gas bomb which police use against strikers.

The Nazis needed an excuse for their massacre and torture of working class Jews and Communists. They created one by burning down the Reichstag and framing up Ernst Torgler, a leader of the German Communist Party, along with several Bulgarian Communists.

The frame-up collapsed, as all of them eventually do. The Nazi prosecutor, in his summing-up, has had to drop the charges against Dimitroff and the Bulgarians. But he has asked for the death penalty for Ernst Torgler. A lame conclusion to his summary was certainly made by this petty Herod of the Nazi regime:

"The nature of Torgler's participation in the arson has not been revealed in this trial. But considering Torgler's Communist activity in the past, if I add everything together I come to the conclusion that in some sort of fashion he had an active part in the deed."

And the little Nazi Herod finished in a burst of that vile hypocrisy which has become a feature of capitalist decay. According to the New York Herald Tribune, "Werner appealed to the court to render a just and impartial verdict, saying, 'May God grant you power and insight for this task,' and asking the court to consider nothing but justice, 'that justice which is the best pillar of our state'."

No wonder the brave Dimitroff, whom the sadist Nazi leader Goering promised openly to hang after this "trial," laughed aloud so often and uproariously that the upright judge rebuked him.

The whole proletarian world laughed from China to Peru, a deep bitter laugh which some day the Nazis will be impaled upon, as by red spears.

This justice! this capitalist justice in Germany, in Alabama, this Ku Klux lynching justice!

* * *

THE prosecutor had to make a case out against Torgler. There was no real evidence to go on, except for the clumsy perjury of a squad of stammering stupid Nazi gunmen. So the prosecutor delved into Torgler's past, and tried to point the portrait of an evil life.

When one reads this part of his speech, one marvels at the depths of the Nazi mind. Even as reported briefly in the New York Tribune, the prosecutor described nothing but a life of proletarian honor and social passion and self-won intellect.

"Werner recounted in detail the story of Torgler's career from the time of his birth 40 years ago in a poverty-stricken working-class family in Berlin.

"Torgler's mother, according to the prosecutor, encouraged her son in the study of Socialist doctrine, and he could never reconcile himself to the fact that a working class child, however gifted, could not obtain the same educational advantages as could a child of wealthy parents."

And so the Nazis want to hang Torgler for this sin. They would also have hung Jack London, and Robert Burns, and Maxim Gorky, and every other proletarian genius who felt in youth the burning horror of a world where the working-class mind is darkened and suppressed by poverty!

"With a brilliant school record behind him," says the Tribune in further reporting the prosecutor's speech, "Torgler sought to become a school teacher, but his family's straitened circumstances prevented, and he had to go to work as a clothing store salesman.

"Originally a member of the Social Democratic Party, he left them during the war because in the Reichstag they voted to stand behind the Kaiser."

And this, too, is a crime in the eyes of the Nazis. But in the eyes of the world masses this, and all that theprosecutor has said, presents the portrait of a true proletarian, struggling for self-education against all the great social odds, becoming a Socialist so that a better world might be born where all children would be equal, then leaving his party when it betrayed the working class during the war, and with others, forming a new honest proletarian party, the Communist Party.

* * *

TORGLER'S old working-class mother, who brought her son to Socialism, was there all through the trial, brave as her son.

Van der Lubbe, the weak degenerate whom the Nazis have used as a stool-pigeon in this trial, heard the death penalty called for on him in the same stupor as he has showed all during the proceedings. He has been drugged, all observers report, and is not aware of what is happening to him. The Nazis will kill him off to get rid of a possibly dangerous tool.

Dimitroff laughed again and again at the prosecutor's summary. It is he who has given the world a spectacle the Nazis never counted on. He has taken this trial which they intended as a frame-up of Communism, and made it into a great forum and sounding-box to trumpet to the world the message of Communism.

Dimitroff and Torgler have given a classic example of how true Communists conduct themselves in a capitalist court. On trial for their lives, surrounded by the filthy pack of brown-shirt perjurers, hypocrites, gunmen, torturers, and cynical sadists, these great spirits, noble and monumental as our own John Brown, have fought not to save their own lives, but to defend their Communist ideals.

This trial was intended by the Nazis to finish off Communism. But it has helped spread the Communist flame. It is a trial that has made revolutionary history. Every German worker discusses it and feels its inspiration. Communism has lived in that courtroom. The workers of the world are moving to the aid of Ernst Torgler and his fellow-defendants. The Leipzig trial is not over; it has only begun.

Helping the Daily Worker through Michael Gold.

Contributions received to the credit of Michael Gold in his Socialist competition with Dr. Luttinger, Edward Newhouse, Helen Luke, Jacob Burck and Del to raise $1,000 in the $40,000 Daily Worker Drive:

Iron[illegible] German Painters....	$ 2.00	Mrs. Fuller	1.00
[illegible] each	1.00	C. T. Hill, Jr.	1.00
[illegible]p	.25	PREVIOUS TOTAL	509.26
Joh[illegible] Club, Phila.	10.00	TOTAL TO DATE	$524.51

Radamsky to Talk on Music in Soviet Union

NEW YORK. — Sergei Radamsky, world famous tenor, who has recently returned from the Soviet Union, will talk on "Musicians and Musical Life in the Soviet Union," Monday night at the Pierre Degeyter Club, 5 E 19th St., at 9:15 p. m.

Radamsky's talk will follow a brief special meeting. All readers who are interested are invited to attend. Admission is free.

Concert Tonight to Aid Defense of Scottsboro Boys

NEW YORK. — A concert for the benefit of the Scottsboro defense is being given under the auspices of the National Committee for the Defense of Political Prisoners tonight, at 8:30 p. m., at the Community Church, 545 W. 110th St.

Dr. John Haynes Holmes is contributing the use of the auditorium to help in the fight to free the Scottsboro boys. Two of the artists, Theodore Fishberg and Samuel Lipschitz, are players in the New York Philharmonic Orchestra and Emily Gresser, violinist, has played extensively on the concert platform in America, Canada, Germany, Holland and Austria. The program and names of the artists follow:

1. Quartet in G Minor for Strings and Piano—W. A. Mozart.
   Emily Gresser—1st violin
   Theodore Fishberg—viola
   Milton Forstat—cello
   William Gresser—piano
2. Double Concerto in D Minor for 2 violins—J. S. Bach.
   Emily Gresser
   Theodore Fishberg
   (piano accompaniment)
3. String Quartet in G Minor—Claude Debussy.
   Theodore Fishberg—1st violin
   Archie Fishberg—2nd violin
   Samuel Lipschitz—viola

Tickets may be obtained at the office of the Committee, 156 Fifth Ave., at the Workers Book Shop, 50 E. 13th St., and at the Columbia University Book Store, Broadway at 116th St.

Philip Wittenberg will speak.

N. Y. Workers School to Give 16 Classes in CommunismNextTerm

NEW YORK.—The Workers School, which is now taking registration for its winter term at 35 E. 12th St., offers 16 classes in Principles of Communism. The course has been revised so that it approaches the subject from the point of view of the Two World Systems of society, and serves as an introduction to the study of Marxism-Leninism. It aims to give the student a general understanding of the fundamental elements of the revolutionary movement of the proletariat.

The economic crisis and its causes, the general crisis of capitalism, imperialist contradictions, imperialist wars, proletarian revolution, the dictatorship of the proletariat, and the role of the Communist Party as the vanguard of the working class, are the main topics studied in this class.

In addition to the older instructors, several new instructors will give this course. Among these are two young comrades from the Young Communist League, Sam Roberts, who was a substitute during the Fall term, and Louise Perl, who served an apprenticeship as a co-instructor last term.

Professional Group Raises $250 to Help Daily Get New Press

NEW YORK.—Rallying to the aid of the Daily Worker, to help put the $40,000 drive over the top so that our paper can install the new, modern press, a group of 250 teachers and professionals held an affair here at which $256.60 was collected for the "Daily."

Marie Radamsky, noted soprano, recently returned from the Soviet Union, contributed her talent to help make the affair successful. A spirited competition took place between the sections of the audience, divided by the center aisle, as to which would contribute the largest amount.

Our Foreign Commissar

By KARL RADEK

DURING the Genoa Conference in 1922, Sidebotham, one of the most thoughtful of English publicists on foreign policy, speaking of the Soviet Delegation to the Conference, judged Maxim Maximovich Litvinoff as the most important diplomatic force in the U. S. S. R. The British statesman cleverly grasped the fundamental characteristic of Litvinoff: his clear mind, which permits him to see things as they are, his strong will and his purposefulness.

In 1932 that old Welsh fox, Lloyd George, warned British diplomats against the machinations of Maxim Litvinoff and scared them with his talent to delude the innocent lambs of European diplomacy. He warned them not to allow this diplomat wizard to lead them astray.

We do not know whether Maxim Maximovich intended to delude either rose-cheeked Sir John Simon or the other representatives of British diplomacy, but at the root of the endeavors of the English Ulysses to break the spell of the Moscow Circes lies the profound respect which our Foreign Affairs Commissar has earned among the masters of the game. It is useless to attempt to prove that this respect is not based on any love for the head of Soviet diplomacy, but simply on an acknowledgement of the fact that in the sphere of diplomacy you can't hit the Soviets below the belt.

Avoids Pitfalls of Egoism

Now, when Litvinoff's portrait decorates the pages of both Soviet and American newspapers, it is worth while to dwell briefly not merely on those objective factors which have brought Litvinoff to the fore in world diplomacy, but also the personal qualities which permit him to speak and act on behalf of the land of the Soviets in such a manner as to win unflagging admiration.

Diplomats frequently fall into the error of misunderstanding the source of their power, in attributing their success purely to their own brilliance. Litvinoff, belonging to the old guard of Bolsheviks, has along with the rest of our people, been reared in Marxism and is therefore impervious to such ailments which frequently tend to make even the most brilliant diplomats appear ridiculous.

The exceptional victories which Soviet diplomacy has recently scored, which have placed her in the position of world champion and have compelled many of the hostile powers to recognise our peaceful aspirations, have their root in the power which the Soviet Union has become as a result of utilising the creative forces of our proletariat and the splendid leadership of the Central Committee of our Party with Stalin at the helm.

The voice of our diplomacy has acquired such strength because behind it stands the vast country grown out of an agrarian land into an industrial power of the first rank; because behind it stand tens of millions of workers and collective farmers who are today consciously building a new life which they are prepared to defend with their lives.

Diplomacy by Plan

The voice of our diplomacy is so powerful because behind it stands our Red Army, the only army in the world which combines political consciousness with up-to-date technique. Our diplomacy is forceful just because it is supported by the sympathy of all that is best in humanity.

Our diplomacy cannot miss its mark for it follows the direction and works according to the plan laid down by our Central Committee. Because it works on the basis of an analysis of the situation, given by a leader such as Stalin, who, using the Marxist-Leninist method, is able not merely to determine at any given moment the disposition of an enemy's forces, and judge the correlation of their forces to ours (which is most important) but is able, through the chaotic tendencies of the capitalist world, to discern the basic trend and foresee the direction of development for many years ahead both in this country and in the capitalist world.

Nevertheless it takes a man of Maxim Litvinoff's calibre and abilities to carry out the line of our Central Committee and the Soviet Government in the sphere of complicated politics; to be able to hold his own in a hostile camp with such dignity as to compel the respect and admiration of his opponents. As I stated above, these qualities were remarked by Sidebotham, and above them all, Litvinoff's remarkable mind.

At his post on the diplomatic front of our Party, Litvinoff, with his piercing vision, sees events in their actual proportions. His Marxist training, combined with a wealth of experience, guards him from illusions and endows him with a sober outlook and a calm demeanor. But history has bestowed Litvinoff with another quality, gained as a result of the path he has followed to the pinnacle of Soviet diplomacy.

Drawn by MORRIS J. KALLEM.

MAXIM LITVINOFF

As a former underground worker, who participated in the revolutionary struggle against tsarism and who actually supplied the Russian proletariat with weapons, as a staunch supporter of the Leninist line against the Mensheviks while an emigre, M. M. Litvinoff has developed a strong will and a grim determination.

It is most interesting to read in the old "Social-Democrat" of the scene which took place at the London Conference of the Entente in February 1918. Vandervelde and MacDonald, with whom Litvinoff's diplomatic duties now frequently bring him in contact, at that time would not even permit him to read the declaration of the C. C. of the Bolshevik Party. But all the efforts of democracy to silence the representative of the proletarian party gained them nothing.

Now when we read the report of that meeting we can feel how Maxim Maximovich brought his whole weight (physical and revolutionary) to bear on the bourgeois hangers-on, forcing them to listen to his declaration. With his perseverance and his forceful character he has never permitted himself to be led astray, but has unswervingly adhered to our line, the line which corresponds to our interests.

Lenin once remarked jocularly, regarding the source of our diplomatic abilities: "That's no problem! Why, for almost ten years we fought in the same party with the Mensheviks. That required much greater skill than state diplomacy." This diplomatic struggle with the Menshevika in which Litvinoff took a prominent part, has no doubt stood him in good stead.

Tribute to His Personal Charm

Last but not least, we must pay tribute to Litvinoff for his common sense and his charming personality. Common sense cannot replace dialectics, but while dialectics require, primarily, a deep analysis of a situation in order to determine the trend of events, for direct practical diplomacy, the chief weapon is common sense. This makes it possible to fix in the stream of historic events, through the play of contradictions, the stable factor which does not, on the long view, exist but upon which a diplomat must nevertheless base himself.

Let us dwell for a moment on the special qualities of Litvinoff's charm. In the first place his manner is exceedingly simple in diplomatic contacts and in his comradely relationship alike. Whether engaged in the most arduous and irritating of diplomatic tasks or in less complicated work, Litvinoff never loses his good humor and equanimity, a trait most essential to a good diplomat. He can combine a fine suavity of manner with complete brusqueness should the occasion require. Suffice it to recall the scene during the session of the Preparatory Commission in Geneva when this combination of manners on his part almost gave Lord Cushendun an apoplectic fit.

It it surprising then that an old Bolshevik, a fighter, a man who knows the capitalist world as he knows his right hand, who possesses an iron will, decisiveness and a fine mind, a man who has graduated from the school of Leninism, who represents a tremendous country which is founding a new world—is it surprising, I repeat, that M. M. Litvinoff, our Peoples Commissar of Foreign Affairs, so splendidly conducts the policy of the Party and the Government which compels the diplomacy of the capitalist world to acknowledge that in the domain of diplomacy we have already fulfilled the task set by Stalin to "overtake and surpass."

Praise Powerful Singing of 'Red' Songs by Freiheit Chorus

When the massed Freiheit chorus boomed out the final lines of the "Internationale" Sunday night in the great hall of City College, a concert ended that needs discussion from top to bottom. Here was an affair publicized and advertised extensively as first performances of new Soviet music. It drew a large audience, including many outsiders and sympathizers come to hear music of the Workers' Republic.

To a majority of the audience it was a first contact with music made in a new life—the freest, sanest, most vigorous life since history began. The captions said and stressed that this was music of today grown out of the blood and sinews of the first Soviet state, worthy representatives of Soviet culture. The audience had a right to hear something with the steel and fire and heroism, with the humor and valid romanticism that goes with the words "New Soviet Music." A great deal of this music of the highest artistic quality, has been written. Instead, this is what they heard:

1. Popoff's "Chorale." When Ashley Pettis sat down at the piano and put his capable pianist's fingers to the keyboard, the written interpretation he had had included in the printed program flew out of the window. Instead we heard a weak modern shadow of Liszt, empty, monotonous sonorities, a plodding, zestless rhythm. The whole, short work was violently dull. In this stodgy "Chorale" we were asked to see, first, the historical background of Russia; second, the terrific struggle of the revolutionary period, and, lastly, a new spirit of determination and hope. There was not the slightest correlation between the ambitious program note and the theatrical banality of Popoff's "Chorale." The concert had started with a false, downward note.

Then came the third quartet of Miaskowsky. Chronologically this is supposed to be a recent composition. Nevertheless this quartet has been composed at least a hundred times since 1850. This is not paradoxical. The quartet dates in form to the Mendelssohn era, while its harmonic content is so undistinguished that it even failed to reflect the personality of any great composer except a sugary hand-me-down variety of Cesar Franck. It's all Miaskowsky and all sentimental triviality. The opening "Allegro" even gets tired of being fast and goes for a rest into a boudoir hung with pictures of the three Uncle Vanyas of Russian music Medtner, Rachmaninoff and Gretchaninoff. The second movement, "Theme and Variations," takes a simple folk-like theme and puts it through academic capers and a stage-prop-moon romanticism. This is Miaskowsky musically hitched to the past, musically unaware of civil war, of famine, of Socialist construction, of the roar of steam shovels and the laughter of Soviet children in a factory nursery. We honor him for having stayed on in the U.S.S.R., for his faith in the new life that wrenched him from the old. But this pretty, inane music with its politeness and embroidery, its crutches of the past, is surely not music of the revolutionary proletariat.

Next came Vitacek's "Sonata" for violin and piano. Here was a young Soviet composer—34 years of age—all his education received in Russia. The same hopes and the same letdown. Thematically weak and unoriginal, it drew its substance, such as it was, from assorted troughs. A little bit of French modernism with emphasis on Ravel, a little bit of Scriabine, a memory of Wagner, a little bit of Viennese operetta and a whole lot of movie dramatics. Nowhere a bite, a thrust, a living pulse, nowhere even the occasional great patterns of purely decorative music.

The last instrumental work, the "Third Quartet" of Gliere, was a distinct surprise. Gliere, like Cesar Cui before him, stems musically from France. His symphonic poem "The Sirens" is a rare but steady unit in the current orchestral repertoire, breathing the same sort of musical atmosphere as the works of Dukas, Lekeu, Chausson and others of the post-Franck school. His ballet "The Red Poppy" is still the rage in Russia though its music is empty and showy. But it caught on and stays popular. This introduction attempts to put Gliere where he has been—consistently in the past, working with old and discredited musical media. Such a background is necessary to throw into relief the undeniable strides which he has made in this "Quartet." The music has passion and sincerity and an element of the dynamism of social upheaval. The idiom of the work is Wagner and Strauss with an occasional lapse into the eclectic Russianism of Tschaikowsky. Nevertheless it is unified and terse, says something impressively and stays away from the powder puffs and glycerine tears of Miaskowsky. Someday, when Gliere breaks off his too-regular rhythms and conventional harmonic scheme and rolls up his sleeves, he may write a work that will make us as proud of him as we are of Shostakovich and Mossolov.

The account is clear and the summation easy when it comes to the magnificent "Freiheit Gesang Farein," conducted by Comrade Schaefer. Scores of workers' throats sang revolutionary songs superbly, led by a worker who has learned to a high and fine degree the art of choral writing, conducting and interpreting. My neighbor leaned over when the Freiheit chorus had gone through Davidenko's "Red Cavalry Song" and said "I was wondering where the revolution was before, I hear it now."

Besides the vigorous musical excellence of the chorus there was playing of a commanding order by all the instrumentalists. It is a pity that for the most part they had so little real material with which to work.

GEORGE MAYNARD.

For the Pierre Degeyter Club and Workers Music League.

Trade Union Members to See 'Peace on Earth' Tonite and Tomorrow

NEW YORK.—Monday and Tuesday nights have been selected as Trade Union nights at "Peace on Earth" the anti-war play at the Civic Repertory Theatre. Members of trade unions can obtain, at reduced rates, tickets for these nights from their union headquarters, from the Trade Union Unity Council, or the Workers Book Shop.

It is interesting to note that one of the incidents prominent in the action of "Peace on Earth" has just been duplicated in actuality in New Haven, Conn., where two Yale students were arrested for their activities in behalf of a foundry strike now going on. As in the play the authorities of the university declared themselves as out of sympathy with student interference in such things. Dean Mendall refused permission for the use of the campus by Yale members of the National Student League and stated that students would not be allowed to involve the university in any way.

George Sklar, one of the authors of "Peace on Earth" and a graduate of Yale, remarked on hearing of the incident, that this attitude was "typical of the age-old reactionary tradition of the university."

TUNING IN

TONIGHT'S PROGRAMS

WEAF—660 Kc.

7:00 P. M.—Shirley Howard, Songs; Jesters Trio.
7:15—Billy Bachelor—Sketch
7:30—Lum and Abner
7:45—The Goldbergs—Sketch
8:00—Dramatic Sketch
8:30—Lawrence Tibbett, Metropolitan Opera Baritone; Concert Orch.; Story of Transportation—Harvey S. Firestone Jr.
9:00—Gypsie Orch.; Frank Parker, Tenor
9:30—Ship of Joy, With Captain Hugh Barrett Dobbs
10:00—Eastman Orch.; Lullaby Lady; Gene Arnold, Narrator
10:30—Marcel Rodrigo, Baritone; Concert Orch.
11:00—Viewing the American Scene—John Erskine
11:15—Jesters Trio
11:30—Russell Orch.
12:00—Olsen Orch.

WOR—710 Kc

7:00 P. M.—Sports—Ford Frick
7:15—News—Gabriel Heatter
7:30—Terry and Ted—Sketch
7:45—John Kelvin, Tenor
8:00—Detectives Black and Blue—Mystery Drama
8:15—Billy Jones and Ernie Hare, Songs
8:30—Morros Musicale
9:00—Alfred Wallenstein's Sonfonietta
9:30—To Be Announced
9:45—The Witch's Tale
10:15—Current Events—Harlan Eugene Read
10:30—Musical Revue
11:00—Weather Report
12:05—Moonbeams Trio
12:30—Whiteman Orch.
1:00—Lane Orch.

WJZ—760 Kc.

7:00 P. M.—Amos 'n' Andy
7:15—Baby Rose Marie, Songs
7:30—Potash and Perlmutter—Sketch
7:45—Frances Alda, Soprano
8:00—Morin Sisters, Songs; King's Jesters; Stokes Orch.; Cliff Soubler
8:30—Father Finn's Choral Music
8:45—Ted Davis—Sketch
9:00—Minstrel Show
9:30—Pasternack Orch.; Theodore Webb, Baritone
10:00—World Court Justice Frank B. Kellogg, Sinclair Lewis, Author, and Others Speaking at Dinner Celebrating 100th Anniversary of Birth of Alfred B. Nobel, Swedish Scientist, at Hotel Roosevelt
10:30—Henri Deering, Piano
10:45—Planned Recovery—Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes
11:00—Roxy's Gang
12:00—Nestor Orch.

WABC—860 Kc.

7:00 P. M.—Myrt and Marge
7:15—Just Plain Bill—Sketch
7:30—Travelers Ensemble
7:45—News—Boake Carter
8:00—Green Orch.; Men About Town Trio; Vivien Ruth, Songs
8:15—News—Edwin C. Hill
8:30—Bing Crosby, Songs; Hayton Orch.; Mills Brothers, Songs
9:00—Philadelphia Orch.
9:15—Alexander Woollcott—The Town Crier
9:30—Gertrude Niesen, Songs; Lulu McConnell, Comedienne; Jones Orch.
10:00—Wayne King Orch.
10:30—News Bulletins
10:45—Deep River Orch.
11:15—Boswell Sisters, Songs
11:30—Gray Orch.
12:00—Belasco Orch.

Stage and Screen

Monte Carlo Ballet Russe Opens Friday Night

The Monte Carlo Ballet Russe will be presented by S. Hurok on Friday night at the St. James Theatre. The company, which is making its first American appearance, includes some sixty dancers and will present twenty-two productions. Among the ballets to be shown will be "Petrushka," with music by Stravinsky; Polovtsian dances from "Prince Igor"; "Les Sylphides"; "Costillion," with music by Charbier; Brahms' Fourth Symphony; Tchaikovsky's Fifth Symphony; "Le Lac des Cygnes," with music by Tchaikovsky and "Carnaval," with music by Schumann.

Hurok also announces the return of The Piccoli, Podrecca's marionette theatre, which will open at the Hudson Theatre on Jan. 8, for a farewell engagement. Several new variety numbers have been added to the program presented here last season.

The Kroll-Prinz-Sheridan Trio will present a program of Brahms, Mozart and Ravel at Town Hall on Friday evening.

* * *

"Jezebel" Opens Tuesday At Ethel Barrymore; "The First Apple" Friday At Booth

"Jezebel," a drama of the old South by Owen Davis, will have its premiere on Tuesday night at the Ethel Barrymore Theatre with Miriam Hopkins in the principal role. Others in the cast include Robert Wallsten, Cora Witherspoon, Frances Creel and Frederic Worlock.

"No Mother To Guide Her," a revival of the play by Lillian Mortimer, will open on Thursday night at the Belmont Theatre, with a company of fifteen midget players.

Lynn Starling's comedy, "The First Apple," is announced for Friday night at the Booth Theatre with Conrad Nagle as the star. Irene Purcel, Spring Byington, Nana Bryant and Albert Van Dekker are in the supporting cast.

"Ten Minute Alibi," the melodrama, which has been playing at the Barrymore, will be transferred this evening to the Bijou Theatre.

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Joh[illegible] Club, Phila.	10.00	TOTAL TO DATE	$524.51

AMUSEMENTS

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SPECIAL CAR SCHEDULES FOR XMAS WEEKEND

JIM MARTIN — The Ballyhoo Begins — by QUIRT

Daily Worker

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MONDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1933

The Nazi Lynch Call

THE Fascist murderers at the Leipzig frame-up court are circling around the heroic Communist defendants like a pack of wolves. All that they are waiting for is the right moment to leap at the revolutionary leaders who have bared the Fascist hideous guilt and perjury before the whole world.

Hitler's leading newspaper has already revealed what is in the minds of Goering and his lieutenants.

It has announced that if Dimitroff is "acquitted" then new proceedings will be at once instituted against him!

In these words, the leading Fascist paper in Germany officially repeats the sinister threats which Goering hurled at Dimitroff in his maniacal rage during the trial!

"Wait till you are out of this court's power, then you will see something. However this trial ends, I will find the guilty persons," Goering yelled at Dimitroff.

This means that the lives of Torgler, Dimitroff, Popoff and Taneff, are in the most ghastly danger of an American style Fascist mass lynching of the Communist defendants by a gang of Goering's Storm Troopers!

Undaunted, keen, Dimitroff and Torgler read the Nazi frame-up court a powerful lesson in the revolutionary mass tactics of the Communist movement the world over. With merciless sharpness, Dimitroff not only destroyed the Fascist "case" against him and his Comrades, but unflinchingly revealed that even the evidence of the Fascists themselves leads with iron logic to their own guilt!

That is why the premeditated statement of the leading Fascist paper about 'new proceedings," contains the most sinister meaning toward the safety of our heroic Comrades.

* * * *

FOR December 18, tomorrow, day of international protest and struggle for the liberation of our Comrades in the Leipzig court, we must devote the greatest energy.

We must go into the A. F. of L. unions with resolutions, with proposals for United Front actions in defense of the Reichstag defendants.

Tomorrow, December 18, in the shops, factories, in the neighborhoods and streets, must give the mass answer to Goering and his Storm Troopers!

We must go to the Socialist rank and file workers, our fellow Comrades, clasping hands with them in proletarian United Front in the fight against Fascism, in the fight for the freedom of Dimitroff and Torgler.

Tomorrow, December 19, is the day when the masses of the world will pour into the streets before every German Consulate to roar protest against the Fascist murder plot!

Let them hear our anger and determination! Tomorrow before the German consulates! Into the streets! We alone can free Dimitroff, Torgler, Popoff and Taneff.

Justifiable Gratitude

THE President of the Pennsylvania Railroad, General W. W. Atterbury, yesterday expressed his gratitude to President Roosevelt and urged the American masses:

" . . . to stand by the President and to make him understand unmistakably that we believe in him, and we are confident that he knows what he is doing . . ."

There is reason for Atterbury's enthusiasm for President Roosevelt.

Didn't the Pennsylvania Railroad receive a loan of $30,000,000 from the R.F.C. for "Improvements?"

Haven't four other large railroads, in which Atterbury's masters, J. P. Morgan and company, have considerable investments, just received $30,000,000 loans from the R.F.C.? And hasn't the Roosevelt government kindly consented to let the railroads keep the $2,000,000 interest due in these loans the first year?

And haven't the railroads of the country just shown a record-breaking 350 per cent increase in profits under the Roosevelt "Co-ordinator Program," accomplished mainly through wage cuts and speed-up on the men?

And haven't many railroads actually increased their dividends for the first time in thirty years under the beneficent influence of the Roosevelt railroad "Co-ordinator Program?"

Didn't Roosevelt's "Co-ordinator" help break the growing strike movements on the roads through the "compromise" which continues the ten per cent wage cut of last year?

Doesn't Roosevelt's "co-ordinator" Eastman exert all his energies to assisting the roads to reduce their operating costs through the Hoover "spread-work" plan?

For the masses this Roosevelt program has meant a 10 to 15 per cent rise in the cost of living, a 16 to 24 per cent rise in the cost of food, a deep slash in the real wages of hundreds of millions in R.F.C. subsidies to the Morgan railroads! 350 per cent rise in profits!

These enormous funds, now going to the Morgan banks and railroad investors, must go to feed the railroad workers families! It must go to provide unemployment insurance for the toiling masses! Not for profits and dividends but for food and shelter for the workers and their families, for unemployment insurance to be paid for by the railroad owners, by the employers and the Wall Street Government!

A Quarter of Million Copies

EPOCHAL events in the world labor movement have taken place during the span of these ten years.

These events were reported and interpreted in the Daily Worker, central organ of the Communist Party.

The "Daily" itself took a leading part in scores of struggles in the United States during this decade.

Written in the heat of struggle, the accounts of the class battles during these past ten years can be found only in the Daily Worker.

On January 6, 1934, the "Daily" celebrates its Tenth Anniversary with a special 24-page edition.

One-quarter of a million copies of this paper will be printed—already orders for more than 100,000 copies have been received.

Thus, at least 200,000 workers who never before read the Daily Worker will see the paper for the first time.

This special anniversary issue will not be a mere "souvenir" issue. It will provide a living, throbbing historical picture of the world-shaking events of the past ten years. It will tell of the part the Daily Worker plays in the struggles of the workers and farmers of the U. S. during this period.

Subjects covered in the special issue will include the story of the struggle for a revolutionary press in the U. S., and specifically, the history of the Daily Worker from its very start; the rise of the Communist Party; the struggles of the Negro masses; the rise of militant trade unions; the fight against the N.R.A., and the mobilization of the masses of workers and farmers against the war danger and for the defense of the Soviet Union.

We have already at hand stirring greetings from the heroic Communist Parties of China, Japan and the Philippine Islands, and these will be printed in the anniversary issue.

It will thus be seen that the Tenth Birthday Issue of the Daily Worker will not be a mere chronicle; it will be, on the contrary, a living proof of the vitality of our Communist press, an inspiring record of its accomplishments in the American class struggle and an indication of its potential role in the decisive battles that are to come.

Workers everywhere should prepare to give the widest possible distribution to this Anniversary Edition, and thus bring the influence of the central organ of the Communist Party of the U.S.A. to ever-wider masses of readers.

"Thinking and Striking"

"THINK before you strike," is the title of an editorial in the New York Evening Post of Saturday calculated to keep the workers from taking action against their growing grievances.

"The President and the Democratic Congress have merited the trust of the workers of America," says the Post. "That trust is betrayed by unnecessary striking. Labor's move now is to place its demand before the one President who thinks of the masses first . . .

"Give him the opportunity he deserves."

What blessings has Roosevelt brought the American working class that merits this slavish confidence asked by the Post, Green, and other Wall Street supporters?

Roosevelt's attack against the workers netted the 200 of the leading corporations $160,000,000 profits in 1933 as against $25,000,000 in 1932—an increase of over 600 per cent!

The workers were forced to pay for these profits by a heavy reduction in real wages. According to even the poisoned sources of information in the A. F. of L., the real wages of the American workers were cut 2.3 per cent (American Federationist, December, 1933.)

* * * *

ROOSEVELT promised unemployment insurance and the re-employment of millions. Instead, he cuts relief, gives a few C. W. A. jobs—many are beaten up when they ask for their pay. He granted hundreds of millions for war purposes under the guise of public works.

Or should the workers merit Roosevelt and his Congress the trust asked for by the Post because of the fascist attacks of the N. R. A.?

The N. R. A. promised the right of organization, the right of collective bargaining, the right to belong to unions of the workers "own choice," and spoke about no compulsion on the part of the bosses in driving the workers into company unions. The N. R. A. promised higher purchasing power and greater employment.

What has been the result? Should the workers give Roosevelt "the opportunity" to repeat the history of the past six months of strikebreaking?

When over a million workers went on strike for the right of organization and for higher pay, the whole N. R. A. apparatus was brought in to break strikes. Roosevelt himself helped to drive the miners back to the pits with promises that turned to ashes, and company unionism in many places.

The Weirton steel workers are now feeling the miserable betrayals of the N. R. A. No wonder hundreds of workers wrote "Hitler," and "Hitlerism" into their ballots in the forced company union voting. Their strike was broken by N. R. A. promises and the lackey service of the A. F. of L. leaders.

* * *

SO fas as union rights are concerned, the very Post editorial that appeals for faith, confidence and no strikes, admits the labor boards are open-shop instruments.

How about the codes? They shackled the workers with minimum wage scales and so-called maximum hours. The minimum wages are becoming the maximum (shown in the slash in real wages). Through the codes, plus Roosevelt's program of inflation, higher taxes for the workers, processing taxes, and what not, prices are shooting skyward. The workers are placed between the two jaws of a vice—between the crushing weight of lowered wages and higher prices (food prices have already gone up 20 per cent).

What the Post and other Roosevelt capitalist spokesmen really fear is that the workers, learning from the past betrayals of the N. R. A. and A. F. of L. officialdom, with their wages being cut, already show symptoms that a new strike wave is brewing that may surpass the recent struggles which began before the N. R. A. was passed and proceed along with it. These spokesmen do not want the bosses' apple cart upset. They want the workers to remain shackled by the N. R. A. and to wait for new chains from the forthcoming Congress.

* * *

THE Post promises that Roosevelt through the next Congress will help the workers by amending the N. R. A. What can the workers expect from the next Congress? Undoubtedly there will be some changes in the N. R. A. These will be initiated with the wildest demagogy and promises. But in reality they will strengthen the N. R. A. as an instrument of oppression and attack on the workers, as it is already proposed to strengthen the compulsory arbitration provisions and practices through the local and national labor boards set up by the N. R. A., with the cooperation of the misleaders of labor. The fascist features of the N. R. A. will be strengthened in the next Congress.

Only strikes now for the immediate demands of the workers can defeat this purpose, and preparations for struggles regardless of what Congress does is the workers' only salvation in the face of the bosses' program of lowering living standards.

* * * *

WHAT is necessary now is a united front, that is, a common fighting program and organization of all workers, regardless of what organization they belong to, in order to win the most elementary rights of organization, and to forge a weapon of struggle for higher wages.

This can be accomplished in many ways. Mainly it will be accomplished by workers within the A. F. of L. organizing their rank and file opposition groups, fighting for a militant program of struggle and for unity with the workers in the revolutionary trade unions on the basis of a minimum program to preserve the workers rights and living standards.

This is what all the agents of the bosses do not want, but it is an end that must be achieved if the workers are not to allow themselves to be driven deeper towards the coolie level of living standards by the Roosevelt N.R.A. program, or any other scheme he may evolve to help the bosses pile up profits at the expense of the workers.

In building the united front of struggle, the Trade Union Unity League and all its affiliated industrial unions have the outstanding, leading task, through its own unions and through the opposition groups in the reformist unions.

Soviet Union Exceeds Grain Quota Before Schedule

Japanese Invade Inner Mongolia in Anti-Soviet Drive

Powers Grouping for Expected War in the Far East

SHANGHAI, Dec. 17.—Japanese infantry, aided by troops of the puppet Manchukuo state, yesterday crossed the Jehol-Chahar province borders in a drive to separate all Inner-Mongolia from China and extend their base of operations for armed intervention against the Mongolian People's State (Outer Mongolia) and the Soviet Union.

The Japanese forces occupied the important town of Hsifingchu, 65 miles northeast of Kalgan, capital of Chahar, as Nanking Kuomintang troops conveniently withdrew.

Japanese imperialist agents have been active in Chahar, Suiyuan and Ninghsia provinces, Inner Mongolia, for several months past, bribing local Mongolian chiefs and generally preparing the latest invasion of Chinese territory.

The new drive is accompanied by a series of provocations against the Soviet Union, including the arrest of two Soviet officials on Dec. 10 and 11, respectively, at Bukheda, and court proceedings by the Manchukuo Attorney General against a Soviet citizen on charge of having disobeyed the orders of the "Manchukuo management of the Chinese Eastern Railway."

According to the railroad convention, the manager of the line is a Soviet citizen. The action of the Manchukuo Attorney General shows the Japanese puppet state in a brazen attempt to seize the railroad, while sabotaging the negotiations, authorized by the Soviet Government in its efforts to maintain peace, for the sale of the railroad to Japan.

An early outbreak on a huge scale in the Far East is freely predicted by foreign observers. That these predictions are based on secret information in the hands of the imperialist governments is indicated by a rapid re-grouping of the powers involved in the Pacific. Thus, Lord Allenby, British Field Marshal, is now on a secret tour of the Dutch East Indies with the view of assuring co-ordination between British and Dutch forces in the event of a Japanese attempt to seize Holland's oil ports in Borneo. The British imperialists, while willing to continue their support of Japanese activities in Manchura, with the aim of egging on Japan against the Soviet Union, are sharply opposing Japanese attempts to penetrate the British spheres of influence in Central and South China

Rift of Kuomintang Widens; Red Army Makes New Advance

SHANGHAI, Dec. 17.—Greater conflicts among the Chinese landlord-capitalist groups is evidenced by the unity between Sun Fo and Hu Han Min on the question of the replacing of Chiang Kai Shek by less discredited native politicians.

Sun Fo on his return from Nanking to Shanghai announced that he is in complete accord with Hu Han Min, right-wing Kuomintang leader, and agent of British imperialism.

From the South the news is reported that Kwangsi Province would join the Fukien government and begin an attack on Canton to oust General Chen Chia Tang, a paid tool of Chiang Kai Shek. Canton is being fortified for the attack.

A Revolutionary Giant Faces a Fascist Pigmy

Above are pictured Dimitroff, Bulgarian Communist leader, and the Fascist Chief of the Storm Troopers. Goering, who is a known drug addict and pervert, tried to bully Dimitroff in the Leipzig frame-up Court. Unable to daunt the heroic Communist leader, he screamed threats of bloody torture and vengeance as soon as Dimitroff was released into his hands.

Lerroux Heads New Spanish Gov't; Aims to Crush Workers

MADRID, Dec. 17.—The Republican-Socialist government having paved the way for fascism by its ruthless suppression of the armed resistance of the masses to the fascist drive for power, yesterday stepped aside to permit the formation of a new Ministry headed by Alejandro Lerroux, reactionary and leader of the Republican Radicals. The new Cabinet is based on the center parties, with the support of the parties of the Right.

The new Lerroux government includes Diego Martinez Barrios, the Premier of the Republican-Socialist government which resigned yesterday, as War Minister, thus further exposing the collaboration of the left-republican government with the fascists. Others are Jose Marcia Cid, an agrarian, who, however, does not represent his party; Jose Estadella, a radical republican; Jose Parejo Yebenes, a Radical, and Valdec Alvarez, a Liberal Democrat.

The Socialist leaders, having betrayed the masses to the fascist hangmen, have now set themselvs up as a fake official opposition to the new government, in a demagogic move designed to deceive the toiling masses. In this connection, Socialist deputies in the Cortes on Friday criticized the government for its ruthless measures in the recent mass upsurge, but failed to repudiate the three Socialist ministers in the Barrios Ministry who share the responsibility of that Ministry for its murderous attacks on the anti-fascist masses and its bloody suppression of the political strikes in many cities.

Rolph Repeats Pledge to Free Leader of San Jose Mob If Convicted

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 17.—Gov. Rolph, jailor of Tom Mooney, today once more put his official stamp of approval upon the recent San Jose lynching by reiterating that he would pardon Anthony Cataldi if he is convicted of being one of the leaders of the mob which lynched Thomas Thurmond and John Holmes Nov. 26.

Arrested on information by the local representatives of the American Civil Liberties Union, Cataldi is being held pending action by the grand jury.

Rush your orders for the Jan. 6 Tenth Anniversary issue of the Daily Worker. 24 pages. The biggest and best Daily Worker in the history of our paper.

Wheat Delivery Is 50 Per Cent Above Last Year's Total

Success Smashes Policy of Right Wing, Says Pravda

By VERN SMITH
(Special to the Daily Worker)

MOSCOW, Dec. 17 (By Radio).—The yearly plan of the Soviet Union for deliveries of grain to the state, has been fulfilled throughout the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics before the scheduled date and almost three months earlier than in previous years, not only throughout the U. S. S. R. generally, but in each individual district, region and Republic, and not only by Kolkhozes (Collective farms), but also by private farmers. The Ukraine, Northern Caucasia and the lower Volga region, which lagged behind in 1932, fulfilled this year's program before the fixed date.

49.9 Per Cent Increase

The ratio of the amount delivered from the Socialist section of the total grain deliveries in 1933 equals about 90 per cent of the total. Grain delivered by the State and Collective Farms in 1931, was only about 70 per cent of the total. Grain delivered to the State by the State Farms in 1933 was 47.5 per cent more than in 1931 and 13.7 per cent more than in 1932.

Wheat delivered in 1933 was 49.9 per cent more than 1932. The Kolkhozes have already stocked up over 70 per cent of their seed required for future sowing, as against 25 per cent of 1932. The Kolkhozes have already distributed their revenues which are considerably higher than in 1932. After fulfilling the quota for the delivery of grain, the state is stocking up seed for future sowing in the Kolkhozes. The individual farmers still posses an additional great grain surplus, which they are selling. The sale of the grain is already in progress in many regions, districts and republics.

How Does Right Wing Look Now

Of the grain deliveries for 1933, Pravda writes that it marks the ending of a long period of bitter class struggle and socialist construction. The socialist form of social production in agriculture of the same type as industrial production has grown and become fortified in the course here of years. The positions of individual farming, hourly breeding capitalist elements, has finally been overcome. The results of the grain deliveries of 1933 again prove the invincible power of the Dictatorship of the Proletariat, declares the organ of the Communist Party, and the consolidation and inviolability of the union of the working class with the peasantry and the triumph of the general policy of the party of Lenin and Stalin.

The Pravda continues, how does the right wing opposition which was lead by Bukharin, Rykov and Tomsky look now, whose policy meant dragging the country into a union with the kulaks and the road to restoration of capitalism? How do the right wing opportunists look now, who were crying that the developments of the state Kolkhozes should be checked as the latter would give no marketable grain? The machinations of the class enemy and his agents, fearing the struggle against the Kulaks and attempting to keep the Party back, have crashed. The Party of Lenin, the sagacity of the Communist Party Central Committee's strategy and the tactics of Stalin have triumphed.

The quantity of marketable grain has been increasing yearly since the reorganization of the state farms and Kolkhozes. They are delivering a quantity of grain which is beyond the capacity of the individual system of farming. The leadership of the Kolkhozes has been decidedly improved during the current year and the former shortcomings rectified. With the aid of the political departments created upon the initiative of Stalin, the Kolkhozes and State Farms have got rid of the Kulak, sabotaging elements. The political departments have been able to penetrate into the very midst of the masses of the collective farmers and kindle the labor enthusiasm of the collective farmers, men and women.

Stalin's speech to the Congress of collective shock farmers, his slogan of a cultural, well to do life for the collective farmers, raised scores of millions of collective farmers to the struggle for honest collective farming labor. The land of the Soviets is approaching the 17th Party Congress as one of the best grain producing countries in the world.

3 Enthusiastic U. S. Delegates Return from USSR

Were Part of Huge World Delegation to Soviet Union

By HELEN KAY

Filled with enthusiasm by the tremendous progress of the workers' land, three American workers, John Geraghty, of California, Tom Austen of Minneapolis, Minn., and Hays Jones of New York, have returned to New York, after a month's tour arranged by the Friends of the Soviets Union of the land where the workers and farmers rule.

"We were met in Leningrad by a workers' delegation, and we were infected then by their enthusiasm, and we haven't lost it yet. Nor ever will," said John Geraghty, a worker from Vallejos, California.

The three delegates from the States, became part of a huge workers' delegation from all over the world. Delegates from South Africa, England, France, Sweden, Australia, Germany, Spain, and the United States became the guests of the workers of Russia, and toured this vast workers' land for one solid month, seeing anyone, anything, and any place they especially wished.

Tom Austen, a highly skilled tool and die maker, was particularly interested in schools, since he thought the "schools are the foundation of a people," and as a tool and diemaker he was particularly interested in the progress of that industry, "because tools are the foundation of industry," and in farming, "because Minnesota is a farming section."

John Geraghty, made a particular study of the huge tractor and auto plants.

Turbine Greaser Is High Soviets Official

Hays Jones, who is a seaman, made it his business to investigate the conditions around the docks, the conditions of the longshoremen, and seamen.

"The Stalin Metal Plant," declared John Geraghty, "looked like a regular first rate, up-to-the-minute American plant. Technically it was A No. 1. But it was different from the American plants, in that when the manager came through the plant the men worked at the same rate as they did before, unlike the American workers, who dig their nose closer to the grindstone whenever the manager or foreman comes by. There, the manager has his job. He's not a slave driver. There's no need for it."

The American delegation was introduced to an old man who was busily greasing a turbine. This man a member of the Praesidium of the Central Executive Committee of the All-Union Soviets, greased turbines as would any worker, holding down the same job. "That showed us," said Tom Austen, "that this was a different country. Can you imagine a member of the President's cabinet, or even of the senate doing that work?"

They told of the hospitals, attached to each factory, of free medical attention to each worker, of the wonderful dentistry, and the chief work of the hospital, the prevention of disease, not alone the cure. They spoke of the palaces turned into schools, of the rest homes, of the shock brigaders, of being honored by the Young Pioneers, by being presented with a red kerchief. They told of being the guests of the Red Army in Moscow. Of being impressed with the children's enthusiasm. "The kids in Russia are right up to the minute," declared Austen. "They know all about industrial, agricultural and political problems of the nation. We asked them questions, but they turned right around and asked us questions."

Children Understand Science

"In one place," reported Geraghty, "We went to a Polytechnical High School, where children from 7 to 17

"In one collective farm, near Kazan, we saw how the Russians were treating the Tartars. During the days of the Tsar, these Tartars were not allowed to live on the highway. The Tsar called it a highway but I'd call it something else. At any rate the Tsar ordered that they couldn't live there. Now they have a collective farm, and we came down there unexpected, and we were served with goose for supper, with three kinds of bread, with vegetable soup, and with more beer than we could drink." Tom Austen spoke further on how the delegation looked into the food cellars, and were well satisfied that the collective would have enough food for the whole year.

The Tartars explained that under the Tsar they ate only three months of the year, immediately after harvest, and starved the rest of the time. Now, on the collective farm, they had everything.

"Why Worry?"

They were asked if they wouldn't rather live in Kazan where there were machines and all modern improvements. "That's perfectly all right. In a year or two, or three, we'll have everything right here on the collective farm, so why worry?" This was the answer of the Tartars.

The sense of security and confidence in the future is the chief characteristic of the Soviet Union today. While they may be short of many things, while they may not have enough steak and pork, although you can get sick on the amount of fish, eggs, and poultry that they give you, still they know that things will get better. They don't worry about where their next meal is coming from, or about the check for the non-existing landlord, was the consensus of opinion from the delegation.

"I was particularly interested in what they were doing with this so-called backward country. I wanted to know what they could do to bring mankind out of the depths. And I saw," declared John Geraghty.

Hays Jones spoke of the new docks, the new equipment, the new sheds, and warehouses. "The only thing that's the same on the Leningrad docks are the stone quays. They have mechanized longshoremen, taking the work of lifting and handling of machinery. Huge cranes do most of the work. I was on some of the big ships, and saw how they worked, quite different from what I know about ships here. They have some of the swellest longshoremen's and seamen's clubs. They also have a special club for foreign seamen.

Too Much Culture

"I never had so much damn culture in all my life. The last day, when I wanted to go on one of the boats for the last time, I went to the Hermitage Art Museum instead, because everyone else went. And I had to go to the ballet, too. But I put my foot down on the opera. That's the only thing I have against the Soviet Union, too much culture.

"Now, that we've gotten acquainted with the Soviet Union, and know what a swell country it is for the workers, we've all got to get re-acquainted with our country, rather our bosses' country," concluded Hays Jones.

Tell Story of Great Achievements Seen on Their Tour

The three delegates will tour the country, lecturing and speaking before workers groups, giving their impressions of the Soviet Union, and rallying the workers' support to the huge congress to be held in New York on Jan. 26, 27 and 28.

On Monday night, Dec. 18, in Irving Plaza, the delegation will speak before the workers of New York. Speaking engagements for the returned delegates can be arranged through the Friends of the Soviet Union, 80 E. 11th St., Room 234, New York City.

FSU, ICOR Will Hold Soviet Celebration in Chicago, Dec. 20

Communist Party Calls on Workers to Join Mass Rally

CHICAGO, Ill., Dec. 18.—Recognition of the Soviet Union will be celebrated here Wednesday, Dec. 20, at the Coliseum Hall, 15th and Wabash Aves., by the I.C.O.R. and the Friends of the Soviet Union.

The Communist Party, District 8, issued a statement calling on all members of the Party and working class organizations to support the mass celebration.

"The recognition of the Soviet Union at this time shows the growing strength of Socialist construction," the statement read, "while the U. S. capitalist government, which has for 16 years refused to deal with the Soviet Union is forced under pressure of the economic crisis and the growing strength of the Soviet Union to deal with the P.S.S.R. as a major power."